The Weekly Post.

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IN A GARRET.

I.

This realm is sacred to the past;
Within its drowsy shades are treasures rare
Of dust and dreams; the years are long since last
A stranger's footfall pressed the creaking stair.

II.

Along the low joists of the sloping roof
Moth-eaten garments hang, a gloomy row,
Like tall, fantastic ghosts which stand aloof
Holding grim converse with the long ago.

III.

Here in the summer, at a broken pane,
The yellow wasps come in, and buzz and build
Among the rafters; wind and snow and rain
All enter, as the seasons are fulfilled.

IV.

The mildewed chest behind the chimney holds
Old letters, stained and nibbled—faintly show
The faded phrases on the tattered folds,
Once kissed, perhaps, or tear-wet—who may know?

V.

I wonder if the small, sleek mouse that shaped
His winter nest between those rugged beams,
Was happier that his bed was lined and draped
With the bright warp and woof of youthful dreams?

VI.

Why rob these shadows of their sacred trust?
Let the thick cobwebs hide the day once more:
Leave the dead years to silence and to dust,
And close again the long-unopened door.

JACK SON-DICKINSON DUEL.

A Thrilling Account of a Celebrated Tennessee Duel in 1806.

The Coolness and Courage and Wish to Kill of the Duelists.

[Parton's Life of Jackson.]

The place appointed for the meeting was a long day's ride from Nashville. Thursday morning, before the dawn of day, Dickinson stole from the side of his young and beautiful wife, and began silently to prepare for the journey. She awoke, and asked him why he was up so early. He replied that he had business in Kentucky across the Red river, but it would not detain him long. Before leaving the room, he went up to his wife, kissed her with peculiar tenderness, and said:

"Good-by, darling; I shall be *sure* to be at home to-morrow night."

He mounted his horse and repaired to the rendezvous, where his second and half a dozen of the gay blades of Nashville were waiting to escort him on his journey. Away they rode in the highest spirits, as though they were upon a party of pleasure. Indeed they made a party of pleasure of it. When they stopped for rest or refreshment, Dickinson is said to have amused the company by displaying his wonderful skill with the pistol. Once, at a distance of twenty-four feet, he fired four balls, each at the word of command, into as pace that could be covered by a silver dollar. Several times he cut a string with his bullet at the same distance. It is said that he left a severed string hanging near a tavern, and said to the landlord as he rode away:

"If General Jackson comes along this road, show him *that*."

It is also said that he laid a wager of $500 that he would hit his antagonist within half an inch of a certain button on his coat. I neither believe nor deny one of these stories; but so many of the same kind are still told in the neighborhood that it is safe to conclude that, on this fatal ride, Dickinson *did* affect much of that recklessness of manner which was once supposed to be an evidence of high courage. The party went frisking and galloping along the lonely forest roads, making short cuts that cautious travelers never attempted, dashing across creeks and rivers, and making the woods ring and echo with their shouts and laughter.

Very different was the demeanor of General Jackson and the party that accompanied him. General Thomas Overton, an old Revolutionary soldier, versed in the science and familiar with the practice of dueling, had reflected deeply upon the conditions of the coming combat, with the view to conclude upon the tactics most likely to save his friend from Dickinson's unerring bullet. For this duel was not to be the amusing mockery that some modern duels have been. This duel was to be *real*. It was to be an affair in which each man was to strive with his utmost skill to effect the purpose of the occasion—disable his antagonist and save his own life. As the principal and the second rode apart from the rest, they discussed all the chances and probabilities with the single aim to decide upon a course which should result in the disabling of Dickinson and the saving of Jackson. The mode of fighting which had been agreed upon was somewhat peculiar. The pistols were to be held downward until the word was given to fire; then each man was to fire *as soon as he pleased*. With such an arrangement, it was scarcely possible that both the pistols should be discharged at the same moment. There was a chance, even, that by extreme quickness of movement, one man could bring down his antagonist without himself receiving a shot. The question anxiously discussed between Jackson and Overton was this: Shall we try to get the first shot, or shall we permit Dickinson to have it? They agreed, at length, that it would be decidedly better to *let* Dickinson fire first. In the first place, Dickinson, like all miraculous shots, required no time to take aim, and would have a far better chance than Jackson in a quick shot, even if both fired at once. And in spite of anything Jackson could do, Dickinson would be sure to get the first fire. Moreover, Jackson was *certain* he would be hit; and he was unwilling to subject his aim to the chance of being totally destroyed by the shock of the blow. For Jackson was resolved on hitting Dickinson. His feelings toward his adversary were embittered by what he had heard of his public practicings and boastful wagers. "I should have hit him, if he had shot me through the brain," said he once. In pleasant discourse of this kind, the two men whiled away the hours of the long journey.

A tavern kept by one David Miller, somewhat noted in the neighborhood, stood on the banks of the Red river, near the ground appointed for the duel. Late in the afternoon of Thursday, the 20th of May, the inmates of this tavern were surprised by the arrival of a party of seven or eight horsemen. Jacob Smith, then employed by Miller as an overseer, but now himself a planter in the vicinity, was standing before the house when this unexpected company rode up. One of the horsemen asked him if they could be accommodated with lodgings for the night. They could. The party dismounted, gave their horses to the attendant negroes, and entered the tavern. No sooner had they done so, than honest Jacob was perplexed by the arrival of a second cavalcade—Dickinson and his friends, who also asked for lodgings. The manager told them the house was full; but that he never turned travelers away, and if they choose to remain, he would do the best he could do for them. Dickinson then asked where was the next house of entertainment. He was directed to a house two miles lower down the river, kept by William Harrison. The house is still standing. The room in which Dickinson slept that night, and *slept* the night following, is the one now used by the occupants as a dining-room.

Jackson ate heartily at supper that night, conversing in a lively, pleasant manner, and smoked his evening pipe as usual. Jacob Smith remembers being exceedingly pleased with his guest, and, on learning the cause of his visit, heartily wished him a safe deliverence.

Before breakfast on the next morning the whole party mounted and rode down the road that wound close along the picturesque banks of the stream.

About the same hour the overseer and his gang of negroes went to the fields to begin their daily toil: he, longing to venture within sight of what he knew was about to take place.

The horsemen rode about a mile along the river; then turned down toward the river to a point on the bank where they had expected to find a ferryman. No ferryman appearing, Jackson spurred his horse into the stream and dashed across, followed by all his party. They rode into the popular forest, two hundred yards or less to a spot near the center of a level platform or river bottom, then covered with forest, now smiling with cultivated fields. The horsemen halted and dismounted just before reaching the appointed place. Jackson, Overton and surgeon who had come with them from home walked on together, and the rest led their horses a short distance in an opposite direction.

"How do you feel about it now, General?" asked one of the party as Jackson turned to go.

"Oh, all right," replied Jackson, gayly; "I shall wing him, never fear."

Dickinson's second won the choice of position, and Jackson's the office of giving the word. The astute Overton considered this giving of the word a matter of great importance, and he had already determined *how* he would give it if the lot fell to him. The eight paces were measured off, and the men placed. Both were perfectly collected. All the politeness of such occasions were very strictly and elegantly performed. Jackson was dressed in a loose frock-coat, buttoned carelessly over his chest, and concealing in some degree the extreme slenderness of his figure, Dickinson was the younger and handsomer man of the two. But Jackson's tall, erect figure, and the still intensity of his demeanor, it is said, gave him a most superior and commanding air, as he stood under the tall poplars on this bright May morning silently awaiting the moment of doom.

"Are you ready?" said Overton?"

"I am ready," replied Dickinson.

"I am ready," said Jackson.

The words were no sooner pronounced than Overton, with a sudden shout, cried, using his old country pronunciation.

"Free!"

Dickinson raised his pistol quickly and fired. Overton, who was looking with anxiety and dread at Jackson, saw a puff of dust fly from the breast of his coat, and saw him raise his left arm and place it tightly across his chest. He is surely hit thought Overton, and in a bad place too, but no; he does not fall. Erect and grim as fate he stood, his teeth clenched, raising his pistol. Overton glanced at Dickinson. Amazed at the unwonted failure of his aim, and apparently appalled at the awful figure and face before him Dickinson had unconsciously recoiled a pace or two.

"Great God!" he faltered, "have I missed him?"

"Back to the mark, sir!" shrieked Overton, with his hand upon his pistol.

Dickinson recovered his composure, stepped forward to the peg, and stood with his eyes averted from his antagonist. All this was the work of a moment, though it requires many words to tell it.

General Jackson took deliberate aim, and pulled the trigger. The pistol neither snapped nor went off. He looked at the trigger, and discovered that it had stopped at half-cock. He drew it back to its place, and took aim a second time. He fired, and Dickinson's face blanched; he reeled; his friends rushed toward him, caught him in their arms, and gently seated him on the ground, leaning against a bush. His trousers reddened. They stripped off his clothes. The blood was gushing from his side in a torrent. And alas! here is the ball, not near the wound, but above the *opposite* hip, just under the skin. The ball had passed through the body below the ribs. Such a wound could not but be fatal.

Overton went forward and learned the condition of the wounded man. Rejoining his principal, he said, "He won't want any thing more of you, General," and conducted him from the ground. They had gone a hundred yards, Overton walking on one side of Jackson, the surgeon on the other, and neither speaking a word, when the surgeon observed that one of Jackson's shoes was full of blood.

"My God! General Jackson, are you hit?" he exclaimed, pointing to the blood.

"Oh! I believe," replied Jackson, "that he has pinked me a little. Let's look at it. But say nothing about it *there*," pointing to the house.

He opened his coat. Dickinson's aim had been perfect. He had sent the ball precisely where he supposed Jackson's heart was beating. But the thinness of his body and the looseness of his coat combining to deceive Dickinson, the ball had only broken a rib or two, and raked the breast-bone. It was a somewhat painful, bad-looking wound, but neither severe nor dangerous, and he was able to ride to the tavern without much inconvenience. Upon approaching the house, he went up to one of the negro women who was churning, and asked her if the butter had come. She said it was just coming. He asked her for some buttermilk. While she was getting it for him, she observed him furtively open his coat and look within it. She saw that his shirt was soaked with blood, and she stood gazing in blank horror at the sight, dipper in hand. He caught her eye and hastily buttoned his coat again. She dipped out a quart measure of buttermilk, and gave it to him. He drank it off at a draught, then went in, took off his coat, and had his wound carefully examined and dressed. That done, he dispatched one of his retinue to Dr. Catlett, to inquire respecting the condition of Dickinson and to say that the surgeon attending himself would be glad to contribute his aid toward Mr. Dickinson's relief. A polite reply was returned that Mr. Dickinson's case was past surgery. In the course of the day, General Jackson sent a bottle of wine to Dr. Catlett for the use of his patient.

But there was one gratification which Jackson could not, even in such circumstances, grant him. A very old friend of General Jackson writes to me thus: "Although the General had been wounded, he did not desire it should be known until he had left the neighborhood, and had therefore concealed it at first from his own friends. His reason for this, as he once stated to me, was, that as Dickinson considered himself the best shot in the world, and was certain of killing him at the first fire, *he did not want him to have the gratification even of knowing that he had touched him.*"

Poor Dickinson bled to death. The flowing of the blood was stanched, could not be stopped. He was conveyed to the house in which he had passed the night, and placed upon a mattress which was soon drenched with blood. He suffered extreme agony, and uttered horrible cries all that long day. At nine o'clock in the evening he suddenly asked why they had put out the lights. The doctors knew that the end was at hand; that the wife who had been sent for in the morning would not arrive in time to close her husband's eyes. He died five minutes after, cursing, it is said, with his last breath, the ball that had entered his body. The poor wife hurried away on hearing that her husband was "dangerously wounded," and met as she rode towards the scene of the duel, a procession of silent horsemen escorting a rough emigrant wagon that contained her husband's remains.

The news created in Nashville the most profound sensation. "On Tuesday evening (afternoon) last," said the Impartial *Review* of the following week "the remains of Mr. Charles Dickinson were committed to the grave at the residence of Mr. Joseph Ervin, attended by a large number of citizens of Nashville and its neighborhood. There have been few occasions on which stronger impressions of sorrow or testimonies of greater respect were evinced than on the one we have the unpleasant task to record. In the prime of life and blessed in domestic circumstances with almost every valuable enjoyment, he fell a victim to the barbarous and pernicious practice of duelling. By his untimely fate the community is deprived of an amiable man and a virtuous citizen. His friends will long lament with particular sensibility the deplorable event. Mr. Dickinson was a native of Maryland, where he was highly valued by the discriminating and good; and those who knew him best respected him most. With a consort that has to bear with this, the severest of affliction, and an infant child, his friends and acquaintances will cordially sympathize. Their loss is above calculation. May Heaven assuage their anguish by administering such consolations as are beyond the power of human accident to change."

FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

As the Republicans are Giving Out They Want Them Repealed.

[Washington Special.]

The proposition to repeal the clause of section 2,002 of the Revised Statutes, which gives army and navy officers the right to station troops at the polls on the pretense of keeping the peace, revives among judicious members of both parties the question whether the time has not come to repeal the whole body of laws authorizing Federal marshals, supervisors and other officers to interfere in elections. These laws, most of which give very great and vaguely defined powers to a usually low class of officers who are always, in the nature of things, partisans, or what are in the political slang called "good party workers," were adopted in the exciting days of reconstruction. The purpose of those who drew and adopted them was to maintain the ascendnesy of their party by extraordinary measures, and everybody who has paid attention to their administration knows that they have always given rise to very grave and dangerous abuses, and have certainly, for several years past, caused more evils than they have prevented.

It is very well understood that these laws give such powers to the agents of the federal administration as enable these to exercise, wherever they want to, very great and wrongful influence over the result of elections; and these federal election officers are chosen by partisans and are themselves partisans, selected from the most energetic local politicians, it is certain that, as human nature goes, they will in the greater number of cases try to turn their authority to the advantage of their own party.

The Democrats, who have been the sufferers from these laws, have always denounced them, and it has been taken for granted that one of the first of their acts, if they should come into power in 1880, would be to repeal the whole mass of them. This ought certainly to be done, and whenever a Democratic administration holds power in Washington there is no doubt that the Republicans will eagerly help and perhaps even demand the repeal. But there is reason to fear that it will then be too late, for a good many Democrats are even now indisposed to this repeal. They say the Republicans have had a very great advantage from these laws for a good many years and they will now wait until it comes to their turn. If enough Republicans and Democrats would join hands for the repeal at the present session it could be done, but it would need the help of Republican votes.

Hard on our Chris.

[Harrisburg Patriot.]

The Republican State Committee is paying its debts. Patrick Breen of Bucks county, has been appointed engineer of the capitol building vice Charles Everson of Pittsburgh. The latter was a favorite of the Hon. Chris. Magee of Allegheny county, who is Col. Quay's rival for the future leadership of the party in the State. Straws do sometimes show which way the wind blows.

TALMAGE OF BROOKLYN.

[From the Oil City Derrick.]

NOT BY BRET HARTE.

Have you heard the story the gossips tell
Of Brooklyn's Talmage? No? Ah! well,
Brief is the tale I here relate,
Briefer the story of Talmage's fate.
He was the fellow who won renown,
By visiting the very worst places in town;
And then from his pulpit handed down
Sensational sermons, tales of crime,
And pounded at the Bible every time
He made a gesture; and tore his hair,
And clutched with his fingers at the air
As if he'd the tremens and snakes were there.
Now, on this church was a heavy debt,
And in spite of his plans he had not as yet
Hit on a way to pay it off. But he
One day was struck with a bright "idee,"
He wrote to a deacon, a rich old man,
And disclosed to him the financial plan:
How the Deacon should subscribe a certain sum,
As if the money from him was to come.
And to the deacon all glory should be
For helping the church, and then Mr. T.,
Instead of receiving what the book said was due,
Should make up the difference with an I. O. U.
But the deacon for once was an honest man,
And didn't tumble to the financial plan.
He stuck a finger in the side of his eye,
And remarked that he thought it would be a lie,
In action at least, and he for one
Would see that that sort of thing wasn't done;
And Talmage yelled "Oh!" but the deacon says he,
"No, Mr. Talmage, you can't owe me."

PLEASANT IMPRESSIONS.

A Titled Englishman who Found Americans Intelligent.

[Lord Ronald Gower, in Vanity Fair.]

You have asked me to give you in a few lines my impressions of the American people. This sounds to me like asking a fly to give his impressions of the mind of a man on whose head he has alighted. Altogether I was but a fortnight in the Imperial City—as I believe New York is now called—on my voyage to and fram San Francisco; for I hurried across the vast continent, only stopping on my voyage out a day at Niagara and one at Salt Lake City, on my way from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific. In New York I saw but little of the society of that place, not caring for dining out or for calls of ceremony, and passing my days in walks about the town, and my evenings at the theatre, or in a theatrical club yclept "The Lambs," in Union square, where poor Harry Montague, one of the best fellows that ever stepped, had, on the day after my arrival, entered my name as honorary member. Not being a *personnage*, and not caring to appear in a white tie and fine linen every evening and having wished to see the social life in the American city not as a guest, but as a traveler, I think I can more impartially judge of what would be the impression made on a cosmopolitan, than had I traded on being an Englishman with a handle attached to my name as probably most Britishers with such an impediment would do. I mixed with all classes, in the street car or omnibus, (which, in its American form, is as superior to our London 'bus as is a Parisian Victoria to a "growler,") in the Union Club—the Travelers' of New York—and in the palatial steamer of the Hudson River, to which steamer and to which river we have nothing to compare in the Old World. Wherever I went I found all classes of the Americans not only civil, but highly civilized, as compared class for class with the English; not only amiable, but, as a rule, kind and courteous, and, with rare exceptions, well-bred, and having more refinement of manner than any other people I have ever come among. What struck me especially in New York was the invariable civility shown by all classes of men to women, whether the women rustled in silk or wore linsey wolsey or home-spun; however crowded the car or the footway, room was at once made for a lady. Does not this somewhat contrast with the surly, grumpy incivility that is shown to the fair sex in our public carriages and streets? This politeness is not as in a neighboring country to ours, mere lip and eye civility, but arises, I believe, from a mutual and intuitive good breeding with which, as I said before, the Americans of every class are endowed.

For instance, if one entered a room in a club or hotel, one was not met by those assembled with a "Who the dash is this person whom none of us know, and what the dashdoes he here?" sort of look; nor, if one entered into conversation with some one in a railway car or steamer, was one greeted with that truly British stare which, in this country of insular prejudile and arrogant assumption, conveys as plainly as words the question, "What the mischief do you mean by speaking to me without waiting for an introduction?"

My experience has been in America that if you ask a service from a stranger it is accorded readily, without condescension or fuss; that among them is little of the snobbish wish to appear to those we do not know as greater people than we really are, little of that disgusting patronage of manner that prevails in this country among the richer classes, and none of the no less disgusting cringiness of manner which as greatly prevails among our tradespeople, and which makes me, for one, hesitate before asking my way in the streets of a well dressed man, or entering a shop, where one will (if known as "a good customer") be received by a mealy-mouthed mortal all smiles and grimaces, who will think that he will more freadily secure a purchaser by showing some article ordered by my Lord This or my Lady That. On the contrary, the New York tradesman or shop-keeper receives you with civility, but without any of that cringiness of manner which seems to me little less insulting than actual insolence; he will allow you to look as long as you like at any of the articles his shop may contain, and will be equally civil if you purchase or if you do not; but he will not rub his hands and contract his features into a leer, and if you were to show him your superiority of position by affecting to look down upon him as being "only a tradesman," he would probably show you that there is something more in being a citizen of a Great Republic than mere sound, and that, although you may fancy yourself a superior being from not being a Republican or a shopman, he might be able to prove to you that one man is as good as another.

I mixed thus with all classes, and spoke to all with whom I came into contact, and in no single instance did I meet with anything but perfect civility—the civility of equals, which is after all the truest. I admire with all my heart this great people, our brothers, who, although we have for so many years presumed to treat them as poor relations, are in some forms of common courtesy and general politeness far superior to ourselves.

I grant that the Americans we meet on the Continent of Europe are often offensive in manner, and give a very unfavorable impression of their country both to foreigners and to Englishmen; but, believe me, these are the exceptions. As a rule, they are those who have inherited or made fortunes which they know not how to spend; and therefore have come over to the Old World, which they astonish with their vagaries and extravagances. But it would be most unjust to judge the American people by these units. What Englishman but regrets, and is heartily ashamed, of his fellow-countrymen and women whom he meets on the boulevards of Paris, on the Rhine steamers, or in the galleries of Rome? "Where," he cries, "do these originals come from? What corner of England has produced such frights? Great heavens! to think that they should belong to us!" And what can be more preposterous and unfair than that, because the Palais Royal Theatre and M. About regard the "Milnor Agalis" as a subject of everlasting ridicule, all English Lords should be put down as having long red whiskers, teeth two inches long, and wives and daughters with poke bonnets, limp curls, and huge splay feet? It would be as unjust to judge of all English men and women by such types as to think the Americans resemble the American who certainly is not an agreeable feature in an Alpine scene or in an Italian church; and yet this is precisely the injustice we English have dealt out to our great kinsmen ever since the war of independence. I would wish every young Englishman of means—and especially of position—to visit the great country across the Atlantic, and to mix with the great people. He would learn more by spending a few months in the States of matters appertaining to humanity and the ways of the world—not what Londoners call the world, but the real world of thought of intellect, and of the future—than he would by passing a year at Oxford or Cambridge, or in the House of Commons; and he might, on his return, echo the phrase of the young French noble, who having visited England toward the end of the old old French regime, and being asked what he learned in England, replied, "To think."

AMERICAN GOODS IN EUROPE.

John Bull Beaten on the Continent and at Home.

A "Traveled Englishman" writes to the London *Standard* in the following manner as to the intrusion of American goods on the British markets:

How is it, I want to know, that my wife's maid, when she went at Aix les Bains, at Homberg and at Florence to buy calico, found in shops where two years ago nothing but English goods were kept that the calico or cotton in stock was of American manufacture? I am not a judge of this article myself, and I really do not pretend to know whether the American goods are better or worse than those formerly supplied by the English markets. What I do know is that in this, one of our own staple manufactures, we appear to have been fairly beaten out of the field upon the Continent, and that in each case the shopkeeper, when applied to for an explanation, declared that he preferred American to English materials because he got a larger profit upon the former than upon the latter.

How is it, again, that here in England if I want tools for my garden or my workshop I am constantly being invited by my ironmonger to try new American "notions," in the shape of spades and hammers and saws and chisels and axes? Some months ago I read a letter of Mr. Gladstone's upon a subject on which his authority can hardly be contested. In it he gave his opinion upon the common American woodman's axe, and described—as I happen to know quite accurately—the difference between it and the English article manufactured at Sheffield. The comparison, I need hardly say, was all in favor of the Yankee production. Sheffield is too conservative—in its manufactures, I mean, not in its politics—to make an axe of the best shape. So the sharp American comes in and wins. And he does this not merely in axes and the other tools I have mentioned, but in locks, bolts, stoves, lamps and a thousand-and-one other household requisites which a dozen years ago were the peculiar productions of this country. You have only indeed to cast your eye over your own household, sir, in order to see to how large an extent the English manufacturer has been beaten, even in articles of domestic use. Nor is it in the hardware trade only that we seem now to be getting flooded with American goods. American leather comes here to be made up into shoes; and our famous English carriages are, to a large extent, built out of materials which have crossed the Atlantic, and for which the American has been duly paid. "Glue, hair and sand paper" are mentioned in a recent copy of the Philadelphia *Ledger* as being now among articles largely exported to this country; and even slates—shades of the Welsh magnates!—are now quarried in the United States in order to roof in our English homes.

Can any of your readers tell me how this is brought about? And is not the fact alone sufficient to account in a large measure for the present depression in our manufacturing industries? I do not grumble because, if I want tomato sauce with my cutlets at this season, it is probably made out of American fruit; nor can I complain because my grocer, my butterman, and probably my butcher also, deal so largely in American goods of all kinds, for I freely admit that as a source of food supply the United States is naturally infinitely superior to our limited and over-populated country. But what I want to know is why, in the special manufactures which were once entirely ours and which only a few years ago belonged to us more largely than to any other country in the world, we now seem to be running a bad second to the United States? Why, sir, even the cigarettes which I smoke are made in Richmond, Va., and the pen with which I write comes, not from Birmingham, but from an American manufactory.

A ROSE IN A GLASS.

Only a rose in the glass,
Set by a sick man's bed;
The day was weary, the day was long,
But the rose it spoke with a voice like song,
And this is what it said:

"I know that the wind is keen
And the drifted snows lie deep;
I know that the cruel ice lies spread
O'er the laughing brook and the lake's blue bed
And the fountain's rush and leap.

"I know, I know all this;
Yet here I sit,—a rose!
Smiling I sit, and I feel no fear,
For God is good and the Spring is near,
Couched in the shrouding snows.

"Canst though not smile with me?
Art thou less strong than I?
Less strong at heart than a feeble flower
Which lives and blossoms but one brief hour,
And then must droop and die?

"Surely, thou canst endure
Thy little pains and fears,
Before whose eyes, all fair and bright,
In endless vistas of delight,
Stretch the Eternal Years!"

Then over the sick man's heart
Fell a deep and hushed repose,
He turned on his pillow and whispered low,
That only the listening flower might know:
"I thank thee, Rose, dear Rose."

—*Susan Coolidge in the Independent.*

THE FIDDLING CONGRESSMAN.

He Describes His Remarkabble Canvass in Tennessee Last Fall.

[From the Nashville (Tenn.) American, Jan. 19.]

A reporter of the *American* had a chat last evening with Hon. Robert L. Taylor, now on a visit here from Jonesboro, concerning the lively canvass he had with Major A. H. Pettibone, the "Republican Lion" of the First Congressional district. In response to a question asked by the reporter concerning his canvass, Mr. Taylor remarked that Pettibone was big with the idea that he would crush him at the start. Pettibone really expected to treat him as a sort of clown. Mr. Taylor had taken part with his fiddle in nearly all the concerts and entertainments that had been given in that section of the State, and Pettibone was laboring under the belief that it would require but a short time to wipe such a gay and festive fellow out. But instead of acting the clown for Pettibone at Bristol, where they opened the canvass, he came down on him with solid chunks of facts. Pettibone asserted at the outstart that he would defend every act of the Republican party from 1852 down. Of course, this could not be done, and he proceeded to put Pettibone on the defensive, and kept him there throughout the canvass. Upon one occasion Pettibone soared in the discussion of the many brave deeds he had done in behalf of the Union. He had bared his breast to rebel shot and shell, and had helped to uphold and preserve the nation and its flag. Where, he asked, was my "little competitor" all that time? A carpet-bagger in New Jersey. In reply to this chargu, Mr. Taylor desired to know in what battle he had bared his manly breast. He had sent to Washington and had obtained official information that Pettibone's regiment was an unsually large one, and that during the entire war it had not lost but 57 men—and most of them had died of the measles.

In one instance Pettibone had thrown up to him that he had come along to play the fiddle, and his response to that was that he had been making Pettibone dance to the music all along the line. Pettibone said that Taylor was not married, in fact, was an old bachelor, and should not be honored with the position without having united his destinies with some fair maid. As for him, he had come down South and had surrendered to a little rebel woman. Taylor retorted that it was true he had not married; he had been too poor to marry; it had been all he could do to take care of Bob; but, if the young men and the married men of that district would send him to Congress he would take his bride with him to Washington, because she had said she would have him. That little point always carried the crowd.

Pettibone made fun of his baldness, remarking that he was "barefooted on top of his head." He told Pettibone that was an evidence of brains: but that if he had as soft a head as Pettibone's he would grow hair for the market.

Pettibone, in speaking of having married a rebel woman, alluded to her many womanly qualities. Taylor admitted everything Pettibone could say about her. He had heard of Mrs. Pettibone. She was a most estimable lady; a woman deserving of the highest praise, a woman of the most exalted character; but Lord have mercy upon her—she had no husband.

Once, when Pettibone was vainly trying to make a crowd laugh by cracking jokes about Taylor's fiddle; the latter, on taking the stand to reply, laid his oilcloth grip-sack on one end of the table, and his faithful violin on the other. "There they are, fellow-citizens," said he, "the fiddle and the carpet-bag—take your choice." The shout that went up showed that the crowd, though largely made up of Republicans, wanted no carpet-bag in theirs.

Among Mr. Taylor's most formidable weapons in the canvass was his expose of Pettibone's connection with the Revenue Ring of Knoxville, by which the mountain people had been so long oppressed.

Taylor started out to make the fight with only $5 in his pocket, and during the campaign he came across several checks for large amounts that Pettibone had scattered around. Of these Taylor made most effective use. He kept his temper throughout, while Pettibone became peevish and excitable when he saw he had lost his grip upon the people. Some of the hardest workers for Taylor were Republicans, and Pettibone's defeat was rejoiced over as greatly by hundreds of men of that party as by the Democrats.

JOHN PHŒNIX AND JEFF DAVIS.

How Frank Pierce's Secretary of War Couldn't Take a Joke.

[Jerome's Letter to Indianapolis Journal.]

"But there's one thing about him," said Mulford, "that I don't believe has ever been published—a practical joke, of course." When Frank Pierce was President, Jeff Davis, then Secretary of War, issued a general invitation to officers of the army who were skillful draughtsmen to send in suggestions for the new uniform which it had been decided to adopt. One such invitation was sent to each officer. Lieutenant Derby was very ready with his pen—a really ingenious artist. In reply he sent to the War Department a design for a new uniform—or rather a peculiar addition to the old uniform—the amendment consisting merely of a ring attached to the seat of the trousers of each private soldier. Each officer was to carry, instead of a sword, a long pole, with a hook in the end like a shepherd's crook. The pole and the ring enabled officers to keep privates from running away in battle. Fugitives could easily be caught by it and brought back. Stragglers could be kept in line. Moreover the ring would be very useful in the cavalry service to fasten soldiers to the saddle to prevent them from falling off; and in the artillery service the rings were to be used for draught purposes in the absence of mules.

These specifications were accompanied by the most grotesque pictures, representing officers hauling back cowardly recuits by the serviceable ring, cavalry securely fastened to the top of their steeds by the same device and artillerymen harnessed to cannon, drawing them through narrow defiles or up an acclivity inaccessible to mules, by cables attached to their posterior staples.

On another sheet of bristol-board was an illustration in gaudy colors of "Derby's Rotary Mule Howitzer," accompanied by the following description: "Upon the back of a young and vigilant mule strap a mountain howitzer, the muzzle pointing towards the tail, a similar piece of ordnance is fastened with iron bands under the animal's abdomen, the muzzle aimed between his forelegs to the front. There are four gunners—two to each piece—and a 'persuader,' as he is called, whose business it is to persuade the mule to stand firm and not retreat by stuffing him with oats after each discharge with a tin sausage-stuffer. When Indians or other legitimate game appear in view the mule is by a crank movement on the tail limbered to the front. It don't make any difference which way the mule faces (and here is where my patent comes in) one gun is always pointing toward the front. At the command 'Fire!' the top howitzer is discharged. The recoil throws the mule on his back, bringing the second gun into position. This is discharged, which suddenly throws the mule to his feet again, when the gunners swab out the mule's throat with hay and reload." The accompanying illustrations (in brown, red, blue and gold and still on the file in the War Department) represented the rotary mule in seven different attitudes, looking contented and happy all the time.

This was felt to be outrageous audacity on the part of a subaltern. The clerks in the War Department laughed at the funny letter immoderately, but their superiors looked serious. Jefferson Davis, the head of the Department, was terribly indignant, and he resolved to defend his wounded dignity. Charges and specifications were drawn up against Lieutenant Derby, and the officers were actually named for his court-martial when William R. Marcy, Secertary of State, a man of more sense and self poise, said to the irate secretary: "Now, see here, General Davis, don't do it. This Derby has undoubtedly a superfluous development of humor. But he is shrewd and ingenious and really a fine draughtsman. He has valuable qualities. You can organize a court that can convict him but you will be the butt of ridicule on account of it all your life. Better file the suggestions of the crook and ring and the lively rotary mule and say nothing." And he did. Derby died (of suicide) a few years afterwards but I think he saw the inside of an insane asylum first.

A FRENCH-CANADIAN SAINT.

Grand Ceremony at the Cathedral Notre Dame, Montreal.

At Montreal on Sunday last, an event of much interest took place at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The canonization of a saint does not often occur, and the announcement that at the Cathedral would be held, with all due pomp and ceremony, a service of this character, attracted a large audience. The saint to be is Sister Marguerite Bourgeois, the foundress of the Congregational Nuns of Notre Dame. The service, however, proved to be the preliminary step of reading the decree admitting the lady to the title of venerable, which precedes canonization, at the little chapel of the nuns at Notre Dame the Less. Bishop Fabre, accompanied by Father Beile and assisted by others, presided at the mass, and rarely has so brilliant a spectacle been witnessed in any of the convent chapels here. Notwithstanding the worst snowstorm of the year, at three o'clock about seven thousand were seated in the grand old cathedral. The Rev. A. Mercam, chaplain of the Congregational Nuns, preached the sermon and gave an account of the life work of the venerable sister. He then read the Papal decree from Rome, which in effect says that Sister Marguerite Bourgeois was born on April 17 (Good Friday), 1629, and early "took the veil." She landed in Montreal in November, 1653, and by her untiring zeal succeeded in securing the erection of the Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, the first stone church in Montreal, the corner stone of which was laid on June 29, 1675. Many other places owe their establishment to Sister Bourgeois, including missions in Illinois, Vermont and Connecticut. In 1653 she founded the order of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame at Ville Marie, Montreal, and was the first superior of the order.

She died January 12, 1700, aged eighty years, forty-seven of which had been spent in Ville Marie. So deeply beloved was the venerable sister that Pope Pius IX. suspended the rule compelling papers of a candidate for canonization to remain in abeyance ten years, and opened them before three years had expired. There was a controversy also as to her remains settled by her heart being given to the Congregational Sisters and her body to the Seminary of St. Sulpice. It rests in Notre Dame Cathedral.

The Difference.

[Washington Post.]

Judge Jere Black is reported to have said that "Conkling is an abler man than was either Clay, Calhoun or Webster." We suspect this is an error. Judge Black very probably remarked that Conkling believed himself abler than either of those illustrious statesmen.

OLIVE LOGAN writes to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that she said to General Grant while he was recently in England: "Are you going to be the next President of the United States, General?" "No, I am not," he replied. Then, after a pause, he added: "But I'm going to be their most independent citizen."

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GREVY AND MACMAHON.

The events of the last few days in Paris will inspire the people of this country, who wish well to the French Republic, with additional confidence in the moderation and wisdom of the Republican party. The measures they insisted on, and which led to the resignation of the Marshal-President, were necessary to the abandonment of the idea of personal rule and the due subjection of the military to the governing power of the nation. Without them the Republic was little else than a pretence, in danger at any time of being subverted by an ambitious and unscrupulous ruler. Of course there was no danger from MACMAHON, for he has proved his uprightness by fidelity to a Republic with which he had little or no sympathy. The French law on great military commands, out of which the recent trouble grew, is one full of dangers, bequeathed by the National Assembly elected during the German war, as a piece of anti-Republican strategy. It called into being eighteen military departments, the chiefs of which had great military commands, and came to look on themselves as beyond the reach of the Government, and heretofore it has not dared interfere with them. The success of the Republicans at the recent Senatorial elections, giving them control of both the legislative bodies, determined the party chiefs to supersede the royalist and imperialist generals by officers more in sympathy with the Republic. Similar changes were proposed in the civil departments, to which MACMAHON gave his assent, but rather than put his signature to the decree making the military changes, and finding himself in opposition to his ministry as well as a majority in the Senate and Chamber, he has resigned the office he has held since the 24th of May, 1873, when M. THIERS resigned the Presidency because of a reactionary and anti-Republican majority in the National Assembly. But there is this difference in the resignations of the two men: THIERS left office because the Assembly was in antagonism to the will of the people, while MACMAHON retires because the Senate and Chamber are inflexible that this will shall be respected and obeyed.

The French Republic and the American, it must be remembered, differ in one very important respect. France adopts the English system of an irresponsible Executive, with ministerial responsibility to the legislative bodies. With us, we hold the President directly accountable; the Cabinet is nothing. MACMAHON'S resignation shows he kept up the traditions of personal rule, and failed to realize that his official acts were those of the ministry, for which he was not accountable, and for which the ministry was directly responsible to the chambers, and indirectly to the people. He refused to be a mere lay figure, although that was precisely what it was intended he should be by the French Constitution. It is what the Queen of England is. No ruler there has sought to override the will of Parliament since the time of JAMES II. and he did not make a success of it.

President GREVY, the experienced lawyer and statesman, a thorough going but conservative Republican for the past forty years, is the opposite of MACMAHON, a gallant soldier and an honest man, but with no love for the Republic or belief in it. His leanings are all monarchical or military. The sketch of M. GREVY'S career, we publish elsewhere, shows him a cool, wary and determined statesman, of great experience in public life, and possessed of the highest type of official integrity. Since the death of M. THIERS he has been the representative of Conservative Republicanism, and his elevation to the Presidency therefore comes in the natural order of things. At present he has fair sailing before him, but a time may come in his seven years' administration, when he will have to face the same sort of crisis that forced the resignations of M. THIERS and MACMAHON—that is whether he will be content to be a mere figure-head and give his approval to policies forced on him by the Chambers, but to which he may be opposed.

NO MORE CHINESE.

The bill that passed the House on Tuesday, by the large majority of 155 to 72, to restrict the immigration of Chinese, is very simple in its provisions and easy of enforcement. It declares

That no master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, nor other person, shall take on board such vessel, at any port or place within the Chinese Empire, or at any other foreign port or place whatever, any number exceeding fifteen Chinese passengers, whether male or female, with the intent to bring such passengers to the United States, or shall bring such passengers to any number exceeding fifteen on one voyage within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The other sections relate to the enforcement of the law. It goes into operation July 1, 1879. The penalties on ship masters, or other persons in charge of vessels, are $100 fine for every Chinese passenger in excess of fifteen, and also six months' imprisonment. No U. S. consul is permitted to grant the certificate required of him under the laws, for more than fifteen Chinese passengers.

The objection raised against the bill by those who concede the evils of Chinese immigration is that it conflicts with the Burlingame treaty, which requires notice to the Chinese government of its modification by either party. That it conflicts with the treaty is not disputed, but it has been decided by the United States Courts that an act of Congress must have effect though inconsistent with a prior treaty, and that a law is as much the supreme law of the land as a treaty. As a matter of international courtesy, we suppose the Chinese should have notice, but the evil is not one that admits of delay.

An attempt was made in the debates on the bill in the House, and by the public press, to show that the demand for the exclusion of the Chinese was solely an emanation of Dennis Kearneyism on the Pacific coast. But this is an egregious blunder. The sentiment of California and other States and territories on that side of the continent, is substantially unanimous; and the people there are the best judges, for the Chinese now comprise 150,000, or one-sixth of the population of California. All these but about 4,000 females, held in slavery for the basest purposes, are male adults. They have crowded American labor to the wall, and what is true of California will be true of States farther east, if the unrestricted emigration goes on. Kearneyism is a natural outgrowth of Chinese immigration, and one way to stop it in California or elsewhere, is to stop the Chinese from coming here. The question presented is entirely different from that which enters into Caucasian immigration.

The bill, if it can be reached, will pass the Senate. The Democrats are committed to it as a party measure, while there will be enough of Republican Senators favorable to pass the bill. In the House the negative vote was made up of *fifty-six* Republicans and *sixteen* Democrats.

SMART, BUT A SLANDER.

Before the POTTER Committee on Tuesday, Mr. WM. E. CHANDLER, in reply to a question about an alleged arrangement made in February, 1877, between the two political parties to forbear investigating the private history of the events of 1876, including the cipher dispatches, attempted to convey the impression that such an arrangement was in fact brought about "by the representatives of Mr. TILDEN." Mr. MCMAHON having pulled him up very short on the suggestion, CHANDLER swayed aside with an intimation that it was Senator CARPENTER, as he understood, representing Mr. TILDEN, who proposed that the investigation of February, 1877, should be stopped when "Mr. CHANDLER'S and Mr. TILDEN'S bank-books were about to be called for." But this also, was false as CHANDLER must have known, for on the intimation of an agreement Mr. TILDEN published this card, which was telegraphed by the Associated Press from one end of the Union to the other, and was published in THE POST of February 22, 1877:

Hon. Frances Kernan, Washington, D. C.:

A telegram to the Associated Press, published this morning, states that a harmonious agreement has been brought about between the Senate committee, of which you are a member, and a committee of the House, by which it has been decided not to go into an examination of my bank account on the one hand, or the accounts of the Chairman of the Republican National Committee on the other hand.

I repudiate any such agreement and disclaim any immunity, protection or benefit from it. I reject the utterly false imputation that my private bank account contains anything whatever that needs to be concealed. Under the pretense of looking for a payment in December, the demand was for all payment after May and all deposits during nine months.

The bank was repeatedly menaced with the removal of its officers and books to Washington.

A transcript of entries of private business, trusts, charities, containing everything in the world excepting what the committee was commissioned to investigate, but nothing in the world which it was commissioned to investigate, because nothing of that sort existed, has been taken, with my knowledge, to Washington. Of course there is no item in it relating to anything in Oregon, for I never made, authorized or knew of any expenditure whatever in relation to the election in that State or to the resulting controversies, or to any promise or obligation or negotiation on the subject. Mr. Ellis, the acting President of the bank, himself a Republican, some time ago told the Chairman of the committee and several of its members that there is nothing in the account capable of furthering any just object of the investigation.

I am also informed that a resolution was passed to summon me as a witness; but I have received no subpœna, I have written before this telegram appeared requesting you to say to the committee that it would be more agreeable to me not to visit Washington, if the committee would send a sub-committee to hold a session here, but that otherwise I should attend under the subpœna. As to this arrangement now reported I have only to say that I can accept decorum and decency, but not a fictitious equivalent intended to serve as a mantle of secrecy for somebody else who may have, as I have not, something to conceal.

S. J. TILDEN.

NEW YORK, February 21, 1877.

REPUBLICAN INTIMIDATION.

The evidence now being taken in New York, by a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, showing intimidation of votes by the Federal election officers, and especially by the Supervisor, DAVENPORT, is a little ahead of any thing that has been developed at the South, and will very probably result in the next House annulling the election of certain Republican Congressmen from New York city. DAVENPORT started out in his raid on Democratic voters, on the idea that no persons, *unless Republicans*, naturalized in 1868, when fraudulent naturalizations were alleged, should be permitted to vote. It has been shown 5,054 persons, naturalized that year, registered for last fall's election, and of that number 2,951 voted and 2,103 did not. Of course DAVENPORT'S threats prevented many legal voters from registering to vote. The plan he adopted was to issue warrants by the wholesale against voters naturalized in 1868; he issued thousands of these warrants on blank informations sworn to by clerks paid by him and acting under his instructions. He had nearly two thousand deputy United States Marshals scattered about the polling places to make arrests. As soon as the voter appeared he was nabbed by the Marshal and carried off—where, does the reader suppose? To the Republican headquarters. Then if he gave a pledge he would not vote was released. If this pledge was refused, the voters were sent to the lock-up where they were thrust in a single room or in iron cages by the scores, and closely confined without food or water, for six or seven hours, until the polls closed; some of these arrested persons were active business men; some invalids; there were one-armed and one-legged soldiers among them—Democrats who had won their "papers" on the battle field. The arrests on the morning of election day numbered nearly two thousand. They were persons mostly in the middle or lower conditions of life; laborers or mechanics. The price of their attempt to vote was certain imprisonment in a place where confinement amounted to absolute physical torture. If by chance Republicans were scooped up in DAVENPORT'S drag net, they were promptly released on the fact being made known. Of course the news of these outrages spread throughout the city, and naturalized voters were intimidated. The most of them were in that condition of life they could not afford to lose a day's time, or fee a lawyer to enforce their rights. The whole body of naturalized voters in New York city, amounting to nearly one hundred thousand, were terrorized by these arbitrary arrests. And it is an important fact that every one of them was an illegal arrest, for the Democratic State courts as well as the Republican Federal courts, had decided the "papers" legal and conferring all the rights of citizenship; but DAVEMPORT defied the courts and went on with his arrest, for under the Federal election law his authority is almost absolute. He is a leading Republican politician of New York city, and, as he declared, "was going to play the whole thing for all that it was worth."

This testimony should have been taken by BLAINE'S Committee, but they have only stomachs for the wrongs of the negro, so the House instituted an investigation on its own account. BLAINE'S searchers for fraud and intimidation at the South have discovered nothing equal to it. DAVENPORT'S scheme was undoubtedly a shrewdly devised conspiracy, with the Federal election machinery at his back, to disfranchise the whole body of the Democratic naturalized voters in New York. To work it out he expended thousands of money drawn from the public treasury. We are not in the habit of making special appeals to foreign born voters, but we ask them to study this New York villainy, as it was one for which the Republican party was responsible. It was not a war against fraud, but in behalf of fraud. If the Democrats of the next Congress don't repeal the law under which such outrages as DAVENPORT'S are possible, they will be recreant to their duty. Let them hitch a repealing clause to an appropriation bill, and give HAYES his choice of repeal or no money. Such another conspiracy as DAVENPORT played out in New York last year, in 1880 might determine the electoral vote of the State, and thus the Presidency.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

GOVERNOR MCCLELLAN is provoking the animosity of Jersey politicians, by making non-partizan judicial nominations. But the people do not object.

SENATOR THURMAN and Governor TILDEN start even in one thing. They are of the same age. Sixty-five. Too aged for wise matrimony, but not to enjoy housekeeping at the other end of the avenue.

JUDGE BLODGETT of the United State District Court in Chicago, the evidence before the Special House Committee now in session in that city shows, richly deserves impeachment and removal for corruption in office.

WM E. CHANDLER, in his testimony before the Potter Committee, on Tuesday, in referring to Florida matters, said R. W. MACKEY left three thousand dollars in that State, after the election and pending the count, for political work. Mr. MACKEY in his life time, was very free in statements this did not cover half his outlay, and that "the work he got in" gave HAYES the vote of Florida.

IN the election in South Carolina upward of three thousand colored men voted the Democratic ticket. So colored witnesses informed the TELLER Committee on Wednesday. Of course Mr. BLAINE will see in this an additional evidence of fraud and intimidation. One of the witnesses told the story in a nutshell. He said the colored men no longer feared that Democratic success would impair their rights, and they were going over to that party in crowds.

THE vote of Texas at the recent State election aggregated 240,812, an increase of 39,643 over the presidential election of 1876, or 14 per cent., which, the Galveston *News* thinks, indicates a population in November last of at least 1,685,000. When it is remembered that a very full vote was polled at the presidential election, whilst at the recent State election there was but little organized opposition to the Democratic ticket, it is safe to conclude that the vote of Texas has increased 50,000 in two years, which indicates an increase of population in that time of between 300,000 and 400,000.

THE judicial salary bill introduced in the Senate by a Philadelphia Senator, will stand little chance of passage. It is absurdly extravagant, proposing $10,000 for the Supreme Court Judges, $8,000 for Philadelphia and Allegheny judges, and classifying the other law judges of the State at salaries of $6,500 $6,000, $5,000, and $4,500, according to the legal business of their respective districts. These figures in the booming times of eight years ago, were not dreamed of, and now that we are at "hard pan," it would be unfair to deny the judiciary the fruitage of the "pan," just as other classes of the community have it served up to them.

GENERAL BRADY, Mr. HAYES' Assistant Postmaster General, comes out of the POTTER fire with his reputation as badly smirched as some of the Louisiana rogues. He admitted he obtained entrance into the Senate Committee room, where the cipher telegrams were stored, and abstracted (stole) certain of the telegrams in which he had a personal interest. And it appears he not only took his own telegrams, but made copies of those of other persons. All this time the ciphers were supposed to be in the custody of the Senate Committee; and the Democratic members were not allowed free access to them until MORTON, the head devil undoubtedly in the business, had the Republican dispatches abstracted and destroyed.

THE Seventh ward election case was concluded on Saturday by the conviction of three of the five indicted parties, of altering and substituting ballots and making false returns. There seems to be no doubt of their guilt, and the community is to be congratulated on the result of the trial; not so much because of the punishment it may entail on the guilty ones as because the result shows there are available guarantees for honest elections. The crime of which these men are guilty in the jargon of the bummer politicians has been generally set down as only a "smart trick," and there is no reasonable doubt but it has been practiced in many other wards in this city and Allegheny, than the seventh. Judge BAILEY conducted the trial with conspicuous ability and impartiality. The result shows ballot-box stuffing, false counting and false returns, is a serious business and can no longer, with the guards thrown around the ballot-box by the Constitution, be practiced with impunity.

THE *Chronicle* only absorbs a fraction of the cipher business. It sees, according to the *Tribune* expose, the vote of Florida was in the market, but that negotiations for it were brought to a sudden stoppage when the point was reached that money was to be paid. The *Chronicle*, we judge, will find out that Gov. TILDEN put his foot down, just then and there, as Mr. HEWITT has testified that he did. But there is another chapter of the cipher business to which our neighbor shuts its eyes. It is testified that there were about as many Republican ciphers as Democratic; the whole batch was under the control of the sainted MORTON; the Democratic ciphers were set apart for publication, while the Republican ciphers were stolen (?) and then destroyed. The thieves who made way with them got office from HAYES as a reward. The destruction of evidence of this kind is generally accepted as proof of guilt; and in law and morals justifies the presumption that these missing ciphers cover successful negotiations for the sale of the vote of Florida. The State was in the market. Negotiations with Democrats failed. *Who bought?* Why has every scoundrel mixed up in the business got office from HAYES?

THE latest electrical light in the field, in this country, according to *The Scientific American*, is that of J. B. Fuller, who claims that it has been in practical use for a year or more. Its power is equal to 2,400 candles; the electricity being furnished by a generator patented by Mr. Fuller. The lamp uses carbon points. Mr. Fuller claims also to have invented a platinum lamp of twenty candle power, which solves the problem of domestic lighting. The carbon lamp has been in use a year in the factory where the apparatus was made in Brooklyn. The cost of the generator and lamp is $290, and they are both as good to-day as when first used. The power used was so little that no charge was made for it by the parties furnishing the steam power for the shop. The carbon points cost four cents per hour. The shop lighted is 100 by 40 feet, and the light furnished is infinitely better than gaslight. Roughly estimated, the first year's saving on the gas, that would be required in the shop, is more than enough to pay for the entire apparatus producing the electric light.

KATE COBB reiterates her assertions of innocence of the terrible crime of which she has been convicted and gives her version of the motives which influenced Bishop to testify as he did against her. She pronounces the story of her love for Bishop untrue, and declares that her married life was happy and her home all that she could have desired. No doubt, the hope of a new trial is a strong incentive to the woman's persistence in her plea of innocence; still, the villainy of the wretch who is her principal accuser induces a belief in her story which it might not otherwise receive. It is certain that Kate Cobb must be either one of the worst or one of the most unfortunate women in the world. If innocent, she ought to go free; and it is to be hoped that she may obtain a new trial, if only for the sake of removing the impression that she is unjustly punished. If guilty, she as well deserves death as any criminal who ever swung from a gallows.

THE Irish Skirmishing Fund is still growing very slowly. The *Irish World's* last acknowledgment of contributions for a week shows an aggregate of $77. That amount, no doubt, represents considerable sacrifice on the part of the givers, eight of whom were women, who sent from fifty cents to a dollar apiece, but it is insignificant in view of the cost of warfare against such a powerful nation as Great Britain. The entire fund now reaches $75,676—a very pretty sum in its way, but not much to begin a war with. O'Donovan Rossa used to arouse enthusiasm and stimulate contributions by telling how the English foes of Ireland might be blown up or poisoned at a small cost, but Rossa has no longer any thing to do with the fund, which will probably disappear some of these days in a most mysterious manner. Our advice to our Irish friends is to stop their contributions *instanter*.

THE latest uses of the telephone come from Chicago in a story. The fairy tales of science leave the old nursery wonders far behind; and the modern child will hardly give much for Aladdin, striking his ring against the side of the cave to summon up a clumsy genie, when his own mother, by touching a button on the wall, can bring the more startling and delightful spectacle of the police department and fire engines on the scene in a twinkling. But when a Chicago baby gets the croup, and is held up to the telephone in the wall that the doctor, a mile or so away across the city, can listen to its breathing through his telephone, and can ask what its pulse is, and hear its shrill cough from minute to minute, and preseribe for it finally, without ever budging out of his slippers at home, the paradise of doctors would seem to be reached. Truly the bill in this case ought to have a liberal discount for the use of the wires.

WHEN a whole people is affected with the dry rot it can not be far from the boneyard. A Russian Nihilist, in the current number of the *North American Review*, presents a picture of the social and political condition of Russia that is simply appalling. The corruption that permeates every department of public and private life may be learned from the statement that "the moral standard of our society seems to have sunk so low that we have utterly lost the faculty of distinguishing right from wrong, honor from baseness, patriotism from egotism. In almost every representative of our official spheres we are led to suspect a rascal or a thief. We distrust each other, we believe no more in ourselves, all honest principles seem to have become an empty phrase, and a cold skepticism in all things not pertaining directly to our personal interests seems to have taken hold of the whole nation." No wonder there is unrest with such a people.

THE activity in the provision trade in Chicago last week was remarkable, and was evidently due to the same cause which made the stock market so active—the gold inflation brought about resumption. In Chicago there were 874,000 barrels of pork sold, 303,250 tierces of lard, 10,000 boxes of midsdies and 70,677,000 pounds of cut meat, the whole amounting in value to $16,250,000. These sales were in part speculative and for future delivery. Still the volume of business in that one branch of trade is without precedent.

LORD STANLEY defines health to be "the state in which existence itself is felt to be an enjoyment, in which all simple and natural pleasures are appreciated, and the little every-day anxieties of our business sit lightly upon us."

A CONVICTED TRIO.

The Famous Seventh Ward Election Case Settled.

Roush, Crown and Scott Found Guilty as Indicted.

Davis and Dalgliesh Acquitted—Interesting Features—Crown in Jail.

A profound sensation was created on Saturday night by the announcement that three members of the Seventh ward, second precinct, election board—the Butler Matthews Board—had been convicted. There had been a vast deal of speculation as to the verdict and some people had begun to expect a verdict of acquittal in view of the fact that certain politicians had offered to bet that way. The jury, however, were made of better stuff and their verdict gave general satisfaction to Republicans and Democrats alike. It was generally considered a fair and just verdict.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The case has been so long before the public and the people have become so familiar with it that nothing need be said about its origin more than that the suit was instituted at the instance of the National Executive Committee during the recent canvass. The main points of the evidence; the tenor of the argument by counsel and a portion of the Judge's charge were printed last week. At half-past nine o'clock on Saturday morning Judge Bailey resumed his charge which was oral. The Judge recapitulated the testimony at length. The points of law submitted by the defendants' counsel, in reference to the conspiracy count in the indictment and to the claim that the indictment was drawn under the wrong section of the act of 1839, were refused. The other points in reference to the weight of circumstantial evidence and the duty of the jury, in case they have a reasonable doubt, were affirmed with some modifications. Concerning the trickery displayed at the polls by outsiders the Judge said certainly it wasn't fair or just to try to trick a man out of his vote or to cheat him into voting differently from what he intended or to dose the ballot-boxes, or to go to a candidate's home and get from him or his wife, under the guise of friendship, tickets to be used for his harm. The delivery of the charge occupied nearly two hours and a half, and the charge was considered by all who heard it as fair and impartial.

RECEIVING THE VERDICT.

At quarter after eleven o'clock the jury retired. No verdict was reached at shortly before three o'clock and court was adjourned till ten this morning, though Judge Bailey privately announced that he would be present at six o'clock to afford opportunity to the jury to unbosom themselves. Shortly after that hour the Judge entered the room and he was followed by the jury. Probably thirty or forty were present to hear the result, among whom were Roush and Crown, two of the defandants, and a son of Evan Davis, another of the defendants. The verdict was handed to the Judge who read it with immovable features. It seemed an age to the spectators but the Judge retained the verdict only a few seconds, and handed it to the clerk with the announcement to the jury that the latter clause was unnecessary. The clerk perused the few lines of so vast importance so as to be able to read it intelligibly, and then read it aloud to the jury. Each member assented. The jury found Roush, Crown and Scott guilty in manner and form as indicted, but recommended them to the mercy of the Court. Both Evan Davis and Robert Daigleish, Clerks to the Board, were acquitted. Crown and Roush closely studied first the features of the Judge, but finding there no solace, turned to the clerk, and when the latter official read the simple lines aloud a tremor passed over both men. Crown was greatly flushed, Roush took it more calmly. The spectators all seemed to realize the gravity of the verdict, if their stillness and then the long drawn breath could signify such. District Attorney Robb stated that the bail—$1,200 each—was satisfactory to him; the judge directed the men to appear for sentence next Saturday, and the Court adjourned.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE INDICTMENT.

Much has been said about the indictment. The counsel for the defense claimed that it was defective, but the Court decided that it was good. There are three counts: First, embezzling, defacing, altering, changing and substituting ballots. Second, conspiring to embezzle, alter, deface the ballots and third, conspiring to cause an unlawful count of the vote. The indictment has a history worth telling. It was first drawn up by counsel for the Commonwealth. During the early proceedings of the case the indictment was examined by a certain attorney who stands high at the bar for ability and legal learning and who especially prides himself at preparing indictments The attorney saw that it was defective He expected to be employed as one of the counsel for the defense at a fee of $50, but for some reason the negotiations were not completed. Then it happened that the drawer of the indictment handed it to the gentleman and asked a little light upon the subject. The brother in the law complied, and studiously corrected the defects for the counsel for the Commonwealth. In this revised shape the indictment went to the Grand Jury, and under this revised shape of the indictment the verdict of guilty was found. In view of these facts there seems but little hope for the convicts even if the case be taken to the Supreme Court. It was stated to the reporter last night that the indictment would have gone to the Grand Jury in its original crude shape had the certain lawyer referred to been retained. Then the case would likely have rested there. It is an instance of "Oh, so near and yet so far."

PENALTY.

Much has also been said about the penalty. The highest penalty that can be inflicted on the convicted parties was said to have been seven years. Several attorneys were consulted, and while one or two said seven years was the longest imprisonment that could be given, the majority maintained that three years was the highest. The reporter referred to the law, but found no penalty for the second or third counts, though this may have been because of his ignorance of the law. The clause fixing the penalty under the first count is as follows:

If any person shall embezzle or unlawfully deface, alter, change or substitute or destroy any ticket, list of voters, tally paper or certificate, taken or made at any election, he shall, on conviction, suffer imprisonment for a term not less than twelve months nor more than three years, at the discretion of the court, and be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

A WORD ABOUT THE DEFENDANTS.

Crown and Roush both left the court house as quickly as permission was given. They both stated that a motion will be made for a new trial and in case that is overruled the case will be taken to the Supreme Court. Young Davis also left at once to hurry home to announce the joyful news to his father Evan Davis. The latter was sitting with his family awaiting news of the verdict. The scene which followed the announcement of his acquittal at the fireside may be better imagined than described. Mr. Dalgleish's joy was tempered somewhat by the recent death of his mother, who was buried on Saturday afternoon. Dalgleish and Davis were clerks to the Board. Mr. Davis is an aged man, and has led a life of unimpeachable integrity. He has long been a deacon in the Ross Street Congregational Church. In an unexpected way, and much against his will, he was suddenly pressed into service as clerk for the minority inspector at the election.

W. T. Scott was in Allegheny at the time the verdict was announced. He was met by a reporter, and received the news with a forced smile, which too painly showed his distress of mind. Scott was the Republican Inspector on the Board. He is about thirty years of age and is a member of the firm of T. F. Scott & Son, shoe agents, Fourth avenue. His father is a local preacher of some prominence in the Methodist denomination. Previous to this trouble he has taken little or no interest in politics. He is married to the eldest daughter of the late ex-Mayor Lowry.

Joseph Crown, the Democratic Inspector of the Board, is a young attorney, apparently about twenty-four years of age. He studied law in the office of Josiah Cohen, Esq. He is a very small man and but for his mustache would be taken for a mere boy. He was admitted to the bar about one year ago. He has a pleasing Jewish countenance that does not the least resemble the open defiant features of a corrupt politician. His father keeps a clothing and notion store on Fifth avenue extension, near Elm street.

Josep H. Roush, the Judge of the Board, against whom the most damaging evidence was given, both at the Commissioners' hearing and in Court, is a little above medium height and wears a small mustache. Before and during the trial he had displayed indifference as to the proceedings, and evidently looked upon acquittal as a certainty. He has had probably more experience in politics than any member of the Board.

Robert Dalgleish and Evan Davis, the clerks who were acquitted, are not experienced politicians. The former is a young man who has displayed great interest in the trial. His mother died while he was laboring in suspense as to his probable fate. Fortunately he was saved double affliction. Evan Davis is an old man, the father of several grown up children, and the pillar of one of our churches. The news of his acquittal caused great joy in his family circle on Saturday evening.

BAIL—CROWN IN JAIL.

Each of the convicted parties had been under $1,200 bail, but on Saturday night Evan Davis who was acquitted and who had also been on Crown's bond had an attachment issued and about nine o'clock Crown was arrested by Officer Fowler. He was taken to jail and is at present confined there. His other bondsmen are: Joseph Crown, E F. Elliott and W. T. Matthews. The bondsmen of the two others are as follows: For Roush, J. H. Roush and Jane M'Elroy; for Scott, W. T. Scott, Evan Davis, E. T. Elliott, W. T. Matthews, T. F. Scott and W. T. Troth. Considerable trouble was experienced last week in getting bail. On Thursday when the judge decided to increase the bail he positively demanded that men be found, with unincumbered property, and Orier Patterson remained with the accused in the court room till well on towards midnight before proper persons could be found.

The jury agreed on a verdict at half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon but were compelled to remain in the jury room till six o'clock the hour appointed by the Court to hear the verdict. There was only one Democrat on the jury. The case was the general topic of conversation in the city yesterday. Additional interest attaches to it since it is the first conviction for this particular species of fraud in the Allegheny County Courts.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

HENRY WATTERSON, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, lectured Thursday night at Lancaster.

THE Portland *Argus* says there are sixty-two "cradles" on one street in Biddeford. Probably a very rocky soil.

THE wife of Speaker Randall has just attended in Washington, for the first time in her life, a large dancing party.

FLORIDA has produced 500,000 barrels more oranges this season, by natural increase and not by superior yield, than she did last season.

ACCORDING to the Boston *Post* the First National bank, of New York, is a Sherman man. This is something to start a Presidential campaign on.

UNDER the New Hampshire tax law "two hogs to a family are exempt." Tha would exempt the whole family in some cases.—*Lowell Courier.*

TWO weeks of opera cost the people o Chicago, including tickets, carriages and etceteras, at least $100,000. Hard times, come again no more!—*Chicago Times.*

THE venerable Elihu Burritt of New Britain, Connecticut, the "learned blacksmith," is again in very feeble health, and and it is feared that he cannot live long.

JOHN SINEY, the Schuylkill county Labor Reformer, who holds a subordinate position in the House at Harrisburg, is confined to his bed with an illness which it is believed will prove fatal.

THE office of Governor Roberts of Texas, is furnished with several split-bottomed chairs, a plain table, a carpet that is burned in front of the fireplace, a cheap little washstand, and a bed.

EX-GOVERNOR HORATIO SEYMOUR is described as being as youthful in appearance as he was twenty years ago. He now occupies himself with agricultural interests and the question of transportation.

A WISCONSIN dentist advertises his new plugging machine thus: "Its operations are swift, easy and beautiful, pleasant to the patient, like the humming-bird as it moves from flower to flower to get the sweet nectar."

THE Atlanta *Constitution* says: "During the recent cold weather it is said that Wilhelmj was compelled to saw the j. off his name and wrap it up in hot flannels. It is feared, even now, that the frost has undermined its constitution."

THE Lieutenant Governor of Colorado is worth $5,000,000, owns two mines, is President of a bank and proprietor of a large wholesale store. A few years ago he was a poor stone-cutter in Augusta, Me., but he took Mr. Greeley's advice.

BISHOP CHATARD of the diocese of Vincennes, Indiana, has expressed himself in strong terms against secret orders. Much feeling exists, and a committee from sixteen lodges in Terre Haute will ask to confer with the bishop upon the subject.

COLOSSUS QUAY now stands in an interesting attitude, with one foot in the Recorder's office in this city and the other in that of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg. Just at present he hasn't another leg to spare.—*Philadelphia Times.*

IT is announced in an English paper that the Princess Louise is about ere long to revisit England, and gracefully gives as a reason that "life in Ottawa does not offer many attractions to one reared in the atmosphere of the most civilized Court in Europe."

MR. WM. E. DODGE, and others of his name, have called a convention of the Dodge family to meet at Salem on the 10th of next July. That will be the 250th anniversary of the landing of William Dodge, of Salem. All the Dodges in the country are invited.

"PUNCTUALITY is the Hinge of Business." In families where Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is kept, there is never a case of absence from school or business on account of Coughs, Colds or Sore Throat. Price 25 cents.

JANETTE'S HAIR.

Oh, loosen the snood that you wear, Janette:
Let me tangle a hand in your hair, my pet,
For the world to me had no daintier sight
Than your brown hair veiling your shoulders white.

It was brown with a golden gloss, Janette,
It was finer than silk of floss, my pet,
'Twas a beautiful mist falling down to your waist.
'Twas a thing to be braided, and jewelled and kissed—
'Twas the loveliest hair in the world, my pet.

My arm was the arm of a clown, Janette,
It was sinewy, bristled and brown, my pet.
But warmly and softly it loved to caress
Your round white neck and your wealth of tress
Your beautiful plenty of hair, my pet.

Your eyes had a swimming glory, Janette,
Revealing the old dear story, my pet,
They were gray with the chastened tinge of the shy
When the trout leaps quickest to snap the fly,
And they matched with your golden hair, my pet.

Your lips—but I have no words, Janette—
They were fresh as the twitter of birds, my pet,
When the spring is young, and the roses are wet
With the dewdrops in each red blossom set,
And they suited your gold brown hair, my pet.

Oh, you tangled my life in your hair, Janette,
'Twas a silken and golden snare, my pet,
But so gentle the bondage, my soul did implore
The right to continue your slave evermore,
With my fingers enmeshed in your hair, my pet.

Thus ever I dreamt what you were, Janette,
With your lips and your eyes and your hair, my pet;
In the darkness of desolate years I moan,
And my fears fall bitterly over the stone
That covers your golden hair, my pet.

MILES O'REILLY.

THE PLAGUE.

The Symptoms and Characteristics of the Scourge.

Something as to its Fearful Ravages in the Past.

The plague which is causing such a sensation in Eastern Europe at present was first heard of from Astrachan on the 3d inst., when it was reported that of 195 cases on the first two days of the year 143 had proved fatal, a rate of mortality sufficient to exclude the idea that the disease was typhus. It had shown itself previously, and the occasion of the sudden extension was a thaw. Its first appearance was in the Cossack village of Vetlyanka soon after the return of two Cossack regiments from the war in Asia Minor. Typhus had prevailed among the men, but their clothing and effects had been fumigated—probably imperfectly—and to this the disease was traced, being announced as typhus. Sickness began to prevail towards the close of November; in the second week of December the daily mortality in a village of 600 souls was 3 per cent; then panic seized the people, who would neither succor the sick nor bury the dead, and they fled, carrying the infection and terror with them. Even when it became clear that the disease was not the typhus, but the plague, the Russian authorities were remiss in checking it and preparing for it. This remissness is the more inexcusable, apart from the question of international obligations, because of the peculiarly disadvantageous circumstances under which Russia finds herself,—with a population never notable for its observance of sanitary laws, and at present enfeebled by the hardships consequent upon war and partial famine, and with an extremely limited body of medical men, which the war has greatly depleted. The disease has spread along the course of the Volga towards the north and west, till now it threatens Moscow and Europe generally. Expert physicians declare it to be the plague, and the symptoms which are described—"headache, accompanied by fever and swelling of the glands"—are those of the plague. The true plague, according to McCready' "is a contagious fever characterized by an eruption of carbuncles and buboes," and it is added that cases in which these glandular swellings appear are "attended with a higher grade of fever and with profounder depression of the vital forces; headache, restlessness, chills and vertigo are commonly present," &c., &c. Morbid anatomy hitherto has added nothing to the knowledge of the disease, of which a majority of the patients die in severe epidemics, convalescence being tedious in the event of recovery. Of the treatment all that can be said is that local applications have to be made to the eruptions; the patient's strength should be supported and the most favorable hygienic conditions possible be established—the rest is with nature.

The last appearance of the plague in Europe was in 1844, and thereafter till 1858 it was not recognized as existing. Since the latter year it has been occurring at intervals in the form of scattered local epidemics in various parts of Persia and Arabia. Three years ago Mr. Netten Radcliffe called the special attention of the English Society of Medical Officers of Health to the threatening nature of these epidemics and the high probability that the disease, if it should assume an active character of diffusiveness, would penetrate not only into Europe but also to Great Britain, the seats of the disease being in close and constant communications with Russia by land and the Mediterranean ports by sea. There seems little reason to doubt that the plague has gradually assumed an increasing degree of virulence and of infectivity, and that the outbreaks in Astrachan and the adjoining provinces are links in a chain of continued progress towards the west. Less than two years ago the plague visited Resht, a Persian town at the Southwest angle of the Caspian, which in 1832 was smitten by the pestilence, 20,000 of its 40,000 inhabitants falling victims in a few weeks and the city being reduced during the panic to the condition of "a charnel-house, a city of the dead; no living creature was to be seen in it, and those who had been abandoned by their friends died of sheer want." Resht was invaded in 1877 from two Persian villages at the southeast angle of the Caspian; the plague has now stepped from the southwest up to Astrachan, at the northwest corner.

The opinion of a recent English writer was that it was by no means unlikely that the contagion would overstep the barriers erected by the Russian authorities. It is too subtle and the possibilities of evading quarantine are too numerous to allow much to be hoped for from official precautions and even the cordons of troops drawn around the infected districts to stop fugitives have every prospect of becoming fresh centres from which the disease may be distributed. An absolute and complete quarantine, which would certainly arrest the plague, is hardly to be established, especially in these times of the increased complexity of human intercourse. Still, though the disease is as formidable as it was two centuries ago, when it last visited England, it is confidently asserted that the provisions of the British sanity laws and the powers of the local authorities to deal with epidemics would be found sufficient to confine and localize any cases that might occur and render them merely pathological curiosities. London at the time of the Great Plague was inconceivably filthy, and there was no organization for the isolation of sufferers from infectious maladies and for the prompt suppression of epidemics.

The plagues recorded in history are almost numberless, and in many instances their ravages, though truthfully set down, seem incredible. Before the great plague of 542 many disastrous epidemics had been noticed. The first general plague which visited all parts of the then known world broke out in 767 B. C. In 534 B. C. Carthage was so sorely smitten that women sacrificed their children to appease the angry deities; in 461 there died at Rome and its environs 100,000 people. Thucydides has graphically depicted the plague which visited Athens B. C. 430, laying waste also Egypt and Ethiopa. Pliny records a pestilence in the Archipelago, Egypt and Syria in 188 B. C., which swept off 2,000 persons a day during its continuance. Rome thereafter was repeatedly scourged. A. D., 80 10,000 persons are said to have died daily during the pestilence; another plague swept through the Empire in 167-9; still another in 189, while between 250 and 265 many towns were depopulated and many provinces ravaged, the daily mortality at the capital being 5,000. The great plague of 542-5 began in Egypt and Asia Minor, swept over Syria, Persia and India, laid waste the north of Africa and in Europe devastated Constantinople and the Byzantine Empire, Italy and France. It began at Alexandria, whose inhabitants, according to Paulus Diaconus, "Brought this terrible judgment upon themselves and their innocent neighbors" by their reckless gluttony, bringing on "yearly fevers and dangerous indigestions." In 542 Alexandria is said to have lost 500,000 of her people by this scourge, and for miles around the city the fields were covered with unburied corpses. For three months from 5,000 to 10,000 deaths occurred daily at Constantinople; whole provinces were abandoned and cities died out, to remain vacant for many years. From 75,000,000 to 120,000,000 of victims are said to have perished in the three continents. But though Egypt, Syria, and Persia were scourged, Arabia and the Caucasus escaped; and while Northern Italy suffered severely, but a few seaports in Albania, Morocco and Sicily were affected. Just two centuries later Byzantium and the neighboring coasts were sorely visited, but the next great general pestilence was that at the middle of the fourteenth century. According to the Chinese, the pestilence broke out there about 1333, following great earthquakes and floods with their usual attendants, failure of crops and famine. Ere it reached Europe this pestilence is said to have destroyed 13,000,000 people in China and nearly twice as many in Eastern Asia and Northern Africa. It visited every part of Europe, from Spain and Italy to Scotland and Russia. This was the terrible "Black Death." Poccaccio's "Decameron" recalls its ravages in Florence in 1348. Half the population of Italy are said to have died of it. In London there were 200 burials daily in the Charter House yard. The Jews were massacred by wholesale, the population turning on them as the supposed authors of the pestilence. No accusation was too monstrous to be believed of them. They were charged with poisoning the streams and wells, and many of them even slew themselves to escape the hideous tortures prepared for them. Bands of Flagellants and other fanatics went from town to town lashing and torturing themselves to expiate the sins of the people—and spreading the infection. The terror-stricken wealthy enriched the monasteries with offerings of gold, which they were obliged to cast over the walls and through locked gates. People went to sea to escape the pestilence, and ships filled with the dead and dying were cast upon distant strands, there to communicate the contagion. Men took refuge in forests and caves, only to find death there awaiting them. In the epidemic of 1373-5 four million people are said to have died in the Byzantine Empire, Russia, Germany, France, Italy and Northern Spain, but as the earlier scourge had spared the Mohammedan countries, where the inhabitants were more temperate and cleanly, so it was observed that this pestilence respected the monasteries of the stricter order and spared the frugal peasants dwelling in the open fields of Calabria and Sicily. In 1611 nearly a quarter of a million of people died of the plague at Constantinople, and in 1656 a Sardinian transport laden with troops carried the disease to the fertile regions of Naples, where in six months 400,000 of the inhabitants were swept away. A ship from the Levant brought the plague to Marseilles in 1720, when 52,000 of the 75,000 residents perished in five weeks, among them the heroic Bishop Belzunce, who had received at Paris this message from the stricken city: "We are dying: come home and die with us," and paying a courtly compliment to the *grande dame* he was visiting, the brave Bishop bade her *au revoir*, and in an hour was posting southward, day and night, to comfort his people, and—to die. It is not pleasant to have to say that the people of Marseilles threatened a riot a few weeks ago when it was proposed to pay honor to his statue. Yet, though 70 per cent. of the population died, in the suburb of the Catalans, inhabited by abstemious Spaniards, only 200 out of 6,000 perished. The later plagues in Europe and the Orient were those of 1760, in Syria, which was very malignant; of 1771-2, in Moscow; of 1773, in Persia, when 80,000 souls died at Bassora; of 1792, in Egypt—800,000 deaths; of 1799, in the North of Africa, when 3,000 persons are said to have perished daily in Barbary; of 1804-5, in the south of Spain, and of 1815-16, at Naples.

Before 1855 the plague, according to Sydenham, visited England about once in a generation. In 430 the living in Britain, tradition tells us, were not able to bury the dead, and several pestilences are reported previous to that of 1111, which extended to cattle and fowls. The plague drove Henry II. from Ireland in 1172, and swept away a prodigious number of the starving and shelterless Irish in 1204. London was visited again in 1248, 1362 and 1367—the year of the "Black Death"—and Ireland was scourged in 1370 and 1383. In 1407 London lost 30,000 residents; in 1466 and 1470 a pestilence, following a time of sore famine, ravaged Ireland and Dublin terribly. Next year the pest visited Oxford, and in 1478 destroyed more people than the continual wars for the fifteen years preceding. In 1499-1500 the plague drove Henry VII. and his Court over the Calais. Leaving out of the list the five epidemics of the strange and fearful "sweating sickness" (which was mortal in three hours), between 1485 and 1551, we notice the visit of the plague to Limerick in 1522 and to London in 1603-4, when 30,578 people died, and again the Great Plague of 1664-5 most readers are familiar through the story of De Foe, which as most of them doubtless also know, is not the tale of an eye-witness. In this visitation 68,596 persons died; fires were kept burning day and night to purify the air, and it was thought that the infection was never effectually destroyed till the great fire of 1666.

GOOD THINGS.

On meadow green, o'er golden wine
To gaze into the fair maiden' eyen—
Upon the blue sea-flood along
In ship to float with merry song—
On fiery steed o'er heathen wide
To dash at night on summer-tide—
Far from the world, on mountain high,
To see the world 'neath sunrise sky—
In aged heart a picture fair
That ever true and kind is there—
A gentle death, as God may please,
Who knows of better than these?

—*From the German*

THE IRON CZAR.

How Nicholas of Russia Appreciated Sincerity in Politics.

(North American Review.)

A relation of mine, who was then a student at the St. Petersburg University, had, with a few friends, formed a literary society, in which the works of contemporary political economists, publicists and philosophers were read and debated. One of the innumerable spies of the secret police denounced the society as a "secret revolutionary organization," and my relative, as President thereof. The latter was of course arrested, locked up in one of the underground cells of the St. Petersburg fortress, and summarily condemned, by a special military court, to transportation to Siberia for life. All the influence which our family possessed in high quarters was brought to bear on the Czar, but all in vain. At last the mother of the prisoner, meeting the Czar one day during one of his solitary walks in the Summer Garden, threw herself at his feet, averring her son's innocence, and imploring his pardon. The Czar seemed to be profoundly touched. He raised the old lady with the most chivalrous and pitying deference, and promised her to reconsider her son's case, and to have a personal interview with him. Nicholas was true to his word. The very next day the young culprit was brought out of his cell, and, a few moments later, he stood alone before the Emperor. The latter took him by the hand, led him before an image of the Saviour suspended in a corner of the room, and forcing him down on his knees, exclaimed: "Can you swear before the Almighty God tha neither you nor your associates had any criminal design against my life? Can you swear that you believe in the holiness and eternity of the Russian autocracy?" As soon as the prisoner had recovered from his unbounded surprise, he answered: "I can swear to your Majesty that neither I nor any of my friends had the remotest design against your safety. As to the autocratic form of government, I cannot conscientiously swear that I believe in its eternity. The histories of other countries teach us that the time must come, even in Russia, when the people will take part in its government." The Czar answered not a syllable, embraced the young man with almost paternal tenderness, and drawing a ring from his own finger, gave it to him, saying: "This is a token of respect from your Czar. You have been sincere and truthful to me; and there is nothing I hate so much as a lie." He then approached his writing table, on which the sentence of the court concerning my relative was lying, and with one stroke of the pen—signed the paper!

"I pity you from the bottom of my heart," he said, "you are an honest man, and an honest man true to his convictions, is more dangerous to autocracy than an unprincipled rascal. Therefore I must punish you, though never was this duty more painful to me than now. God bless you, my son, and judge me mercifully if I should appear to be in the wrong."

And, once more embracing his victim, he led him to the door.

This story, every particular of which I have heard from my relative himself, who, at the begining of the present reign, was pardoned and returned to St. Petersburg, depicts vividly the peculiarities of Nicholas' great but entirely deranged mind. The holiness of his position, as a defender of autocracy, became a mania, an *idee fixe*, for which he would have sacrificed his life as he did those of others, if the occasion for doing so had presented itself. Nicholas may have been called the "Brutus of autocracy."

A PAIR OF SMUGGLERS.

How the Joke was Worked off A Ward, Showman.

[From the Baltimore Every Saturday.]

Artemus was lecturing, with his panorama of Salt Lake, in Canada, and as business was good he was in correspondingly high spirits and his peckets were full of coin.

The day before they were to leave Smith, his advance agent, told Ward that as silks were so much cheaper in the British Possessions than in the United States he had purchased a large piece of silk and was going to take it to his wife as a present. Ward was pleased with the idea and in the same confidence told Smith that he had also purchased a piece of melton cloth, and both conferred with each other as to the best way to secrete the goods so as to pass the Custom House.

Ward suggested to Smith to wrap the silk around his body and Smith in turn advised Artemus to place his cloth within the folds of his panorama of Salt Lake. They each agreed to take the other's advice and Smith left the next morning to go over to the States in advance. The bundle of silk wound around him made him feel quite uncomfortable, especially when he came to the Custom House and they commenced interrogating about his baggage.

The official was very polite and passed his baggage without a murmur and then invited him into his private office, handed him a cigar and begged him to take a seat.

The heat of the room began to make Smith very uncomfortable and he rose to go.

"Be seated, sir," said the official, "I want to have a little chat with you."

"No: I must be going," said the genial John. "I can't staud sitting so long, and then I've a great deal to attend to."

"You seem to be a very stoutish kind of a man," said the officer.

"Yes," said Smith, his face getting red and the warmth from the silk increasing, "I'm pretty solid, but I can't stand a hot room."

"Ah!" said the inspector, "what's the trouble? Anything the matter with your chest or lungs?"

"Only a slight oppression," replied Smith.

"Oppression about the lungs!" exclaimed the officer, rising and advancing towards the suffocating agent. "Let me make an examination for you, sir, it may be dangerous. Please remove your coat."

"It's nothing; it will soon pass away," replied Smith, inwardly praying for a chance to escape.

"My dear friend, you should not allow yourself to suffer a moment," said the officer, "and I insist upon examining your chest. Doubtless I can relieve you of all your trouble."

The inspector insisted and the discomfitted agent, after vainly trying to escape from his solicitation, finally acknowledged the corn, and confessed to having the concealed silk upon his person.

The officer laughed heartily and said: "I knew it all the while. Here's a letter I received this morning." And he handed Smith a letter written by Ward, informing the inspector that a smuggler would endeavor to pass a quantity of silk, describing Smith's appearance and claiming one-half of the reward for the information. Smith was indignant of course, but determined to get even with the incorrigible joker, so he told the officer about Ward having the roll of cloth concealed in his panorama.

The inspector appreciated the joke and let Smith go with a small penalty.

The next morning Artemus Ward arrived at the Custom House with his panorama, when the inspector commenced interrogating him and insisted upon his letting him have a glimpse of his beautiful pictures.

Ward tried every excuse but the official was importunate and finally he was compelled to have his man unwind one section of the panorama before the inspector.

Artemus stood by and explained the views until suddenly the cloth came to light and as it it slowly unwound in front of the pictures Ward struck an attitude like his performance on the stage and in the drawl of the exhibitor said: "This view is slightly encumbered with twenty yards melton cloth. That Smith told you all about it. What's the damage?"

The inspector soon settled the question of charges and for once Artemus found himself caught by his own joke.

MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.

Preliminaries, Civil and Religious Ceremonies, and Wedding Feasts.

[From Harpers' Monthly.]

Madame Lesmontagnes was kind enough to give me a description of the wedding of her daughter. When a young man here wishes to become acquainted with a young woman, he mentions it to some friend of the family, who applies to the parent for leave to introduce him. If this is granted, and the parents afterward conclude that he is not suitable, they tell him not to come any more. When a young man comes to demand a young lady in marriage, the parents first interest themselves in the family, whether it is a respectable one, and in the young man himself, whether he is sage or well-behaved. The young people are never left together without one of the parents being present, even when there is talk of their being married.

At last the parents of the two young people will meet to plan the marriage, this parlement being held at the house of the young woman, where, after having had a good dinner, after having drunk well, and talked upon a number of other subjects, the rest of the family will leave the parents together, understanding very well what business is in hand. Then the young man's father will speak in this manner: "We have not come here to do nothing: we have come to speak of the marriage of our children," adding, if he is a rich enough landholder, "I give twenty-five thousand francs to my son; how much can you give your daughter?" If her parents do not give about as much, the marriage agreement will not be made, and the parties will separate. However, about one time in ten it will be found that the young people are too much attached to each other for the parents to continue the prohibition, and they are allowed to marry. And sometimes it will happen, when the young people are of age, and the parents entirely refuse their consent, that the former will make to them the three respectful summons, and then they can marry without the parents' consent. Such a case may happen in this commune once in three or four years.

Madame L. gave her daughter, on her own part, and from the father's estate, a vineyard of the value of 18,000 francs, and she is to receive more. The young man's parents' gave to him a piece of land worth 20,000 francs, and the young pair occupy two rooms in his parents' home, where they can keep house if they should prefer it. Madame L. added that the young man's mother gave him a furnished bed, and of sheets, table cloths, towels, and napkins each a dozen; also three dozen shirts of hemp and flax. "I gave my daughter," she added, "two dozen sheets, two dozen table cloths, two dozen napkins, and two and a half dozen towels, with a furnished bed, a cupboard, armoire, and a night table. The young man's parent's gave him a large bureau, and he bought the rest of the furhiture. The young people are well set out, well matched, and both are industrious. He is, besides, a merchant of sabots, buying these shoes from the makers; and as he has wood of his own, he employs people to make them, and twice a week he goes to——to sell them."

The only legal marriage in France is that at the Mayor's office, and there is a Mayor in every commune. Madame L. tells me that this marriage does not cost anything, but at the mass the cure married them and puts the ring over the first joint of the bride's finger. For this marriage he receives 12 francs. (All the religious and all the fashionable world have this second marriage. Free thinkers in Paris—I met none in the country—make a merit of opposing it.)

Madame L. tells me that there were about 80 guests at her daughter's wedding, and all these go to the mass, coming to dine at the house at noon. She herself did not see the ceremony: she heated the oven while the others were gone, "for somebody must take care of things." There were three women, however, to do the kitchen work, and three to wait upon the table.

The two musicians were paid by the young men guests. Dancing was kept up until about 3 in the morning, when the party sought a little rest wherever they could get it, some going to the barn; the little children and the hred woman went to bed, and Mme. L. got two hours' rest. She added: "On Wednesday we had the breakfast; and then all went away about 10."

Improvement in Fences.

Mr. David Gordon, of Clinton, Pa., has patented an improved fence, to which the attention of farmers is specially called. Good fences are desirable at all times, and the repairing of an old fence often gives the farmer a great deal of trouble and expense. This invention is applicable to picket, rail, iron and all the ordinary kinds of fences, and is equally applicable for repairing old fences, the posts of which have rotted away. By this means the cost and labor of setting posts is dispensed with. The fence is very durable, with very little cost for repairs, since only the short posts are liable to decay. It is strong, and not likely to be blown over, or washed away in low lands by floods or freshets, as the short posts anchor the fence to the ground. A full description of the fence, with cost of putting up, &c., can be had by addressing.

DAVID GORDON.
Clinton, Allegheny Co., Pa.
fe8&mh1W

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the actor, arrived last Sunday with his wife and son at his plantation in New Iberia Parish, La., and will pass some time there.

BILL AND JOE.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Come, dear old comrade, you and I
Will steal an hour from days gone by—
The shining days when life was new,
And all was bright as morning dew,
The lusty days of long ago,
When you were Bill and I was Joe.

Your name may flaunt a titled trail,
Proud as a cockerel's rainbow tail;
And mine as brief appendix wear
As Tam O'Shanter's luckless mare:
To day, old friend, remember still
That I am Joe and you are Bill.

You've won the great world's envied prize,
And grand you look in people's eyes,
With H. O. N. and LL. D.,
In big brave letters, fair to see—
Your fist, old fellow! off they go!—
How are you, Bill? How are you Joe?

You've worn the judge's ermine robe;
You've taught your name to half the globe;
You've sunk mankind a deathless strain;
You've made the dead past live again:
The world may call you what it will,
But you and I are Joe and Bill.

The chaffing young folks stare and say,
"See those old duffers, bent and gray;
They talk like fellows in their teens!
Mad, poor old boys! That's what it means"—
And shake their heads; they little know
The throbbing hearts of Bill and Joe—

How Bill forgets his hour of pride,
While Joe sits smiling at his side;
How Joe, in spite of time's disguise,
Finds the old schoolmate in his eyes—
Those calm, stern eyes that melt and fill
As Joe looks fondly up at Bill.

Ah, pensive scholar, what is fame?
A fitful tongue of leaping flame;
A giddy whirlwind's fickle gust,
That lifts a pinch of mortal dust;
A few swift years, and who can show
Which dust was Bill, and which was Joe?

The weary idol takes his stand,
Holds out his bruised and aching hand,
While gaping thousands come and go—
How vain it seems, this empty show!—
Till all at once his pulses thrill:
'Tis poor old Joe's "God bless you, Bill!"

And shall we breathe in happier spheres
The names that pleased our mortal ears,
In some sweet lull of harp and song,
For earth-born spirits none too long,
Just whispering of the world below,
Where this was Bill, and that was Joe?

No matter; while our home is here
No sounding name is half so dear;
When fades at length our lingering day,
Who cares what pompous tombstones say?
Read on the hearts that love us still,
Hic jacet Joe. *Hic jacet* Bill.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A SHEEP FARM IN GEORGIA.—A writer in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says that in 1871 he bought 400 acres of reputed poor land in Glynn county, Ga., and put upon it 100 sheep. In 1873, by natural increase, he had 376 ewes, and had sent to market 73 wethers. His sheep were penned nightly, and every two nights manured a half acre well. Since that time he had brought into a high state of cultivation 100 acres of land that seven years ago were considered worthless. Since 1871 he has bought 200 sheep, and now owns 1,800 head. He keeps a shepherd, who is paid to attend to his business, and keeps an accurate book account of every dollar and dime spent on account of the sheep, and finds, by casting up a balance sheet, that it costs him exactly 58 cents a head per annum to keep his flock. They average him about three and a half pounds of wool each. Last year he clipped in May, and again in September, and the clip amounted to five and a half pounds per head. Last year he sold in Savannah and Macon 8,000 pounds of wool, at an average of 30 cents per pound, including a few pounds of merino wool, which makes the gross receipts $2,970. The annual expense of the flock was $1,026. So there was an absolute net profit in the wool of $1,664. Last year he sold in the above cities 92 wethers as mutton for $342, making a total of $2,289. Besides this, he has fertilized the poor wire-grass land, so that last year he cultivated 84 acres, and from 41 acres in corn he made an average of 31 bushels; 10 in sugar cane that made 56 barrels of syrup; 15 in oats, that averaged 42 bushels to the acre, and on the remainder an abundance of all kinds of truck-farming, receiving for his sales of vegetables in New York a net profit of $284.

BOY-WORK.—One day when I came home from the shop I was surprised to see how little corn my two boys had shelled for two small pigs that I have, so I said, "Why, Ralph and Walter, I can shell more corn in an hour than you have shelled this afternoon." My wife replied, "I don't know, John, corn shells hard, and makes the hands sore, but if you will do what you say you can, I will get you a pound of candy for New-Year's." My boys had shelled about one bushel of shelled corn, one Saturday afternoon, and I like candy. "Well, boys, you get everything ready for me that I want, and we will see what I can do; you won't need to help shell corn, but bring a barrelful of ears from the barn, and a small sappling three inches thick and about four feet long." That night everything was on hand when I came home, so after supper I began by emptying the corn from the barrel into the tub. I then sharpened my sapling at one end wedge-shape. I was ready now for business. "Now, boys, put corn into the barrel, and as fast as I want it," coming down in the mean time with my sapling, as though I was churning, only harder. When I had reduced the bulk down to occupy the space of half a barrel, I emptied all out on the floor, telling one of the boys to pick up the shelled corn, the others to put back into the barrel the few cobs that still retained a few kernels. In a few minutes I emptied the remainder, then took my hands to it, and in just forty-five minutes I had that barrel of ears shelled. I got the candy—and there was about three half bushels of shelled corn.—*John R. Watt, Linn Co., Iowa.*

SAWDUST AS MANURE AND BEDDING.—A short time ago a correspondent asked us some questions on these points, to which we replied according to the best of our ability. Herewith is given the opinion of the *New England Farmer*, which it will be seen agrees with us in the main:

The practicability of using sawdust as bedding for farm animals depends, in our opinion, upon the care with which it can be obtained compared with other materials, as straw, leaves, dry sand, muck, or other earths. Sawdnst, being a non-conductor of heat, is much warmer for bedding animals than any kind of earth, and, if dry, is an excellent absorbent of urine. For these reasons seasoned sawdust is more valuable to use in stables than that which is freshly cut from green logs. Those woods which decay most rapidly would be expected to give up their fertilizing contents sooner than the most enduring varieties. There is a prejudice against white pine sawdust on account of the pitch contained in it, but we have never yet been able to discover any injurious effects from using it on that account. Green sawdust, if saturated with urine and mixed with horse manure, will heat very freely, and some of the ammonia might be driven off if the pile should be neglected. Hard tramping by animals would prevent such loss, as where the manure is delivered into hog pens. Experiments have been made by Prof. Johnson and others, where it seemed that sawdust was a decided injury to manure and the soil: but although we have used it very freely for several years, and have watched its action quite closely, we have as yet been unable to discover any bad effects from its use in stables or on the soil. Pine needles are by many supposed also to be poisonous to the soil, but we have used them very freely as coverings for strawberry beds, and although they have been ploughed in just before planting garden crops no injurious results have been apparent. Tradition and prejudice go a great way toward determining the value of many things besides sawdust. It would be well for farmers and chemists to investigate this sawdust question, and, by making accurate experiments, settle it beyond further dispute; but we can hardly expect as much at present, so we must go it blind a while longer.

PURCHASING HORSES.—Few persons who purchase and use horses are able to make a selection of an animal with a sufficient knowledge of what they are buying. It is the declarations of the seller, and a hap-hazzard sort of dependence upon luck. The consequence is that when a man is very frequently "stuck" in his bargain, and when he suspects or discovers it, he thinks it no harm to put off the beast upon some other purchaser in the same way that it was palmed off on him. "Is he all right?" asks the would-be purchaser as. "Well, I bought him so, and so far as I know, he is all right," replies the seller, trying to make believe to his own conscience that he really knows very little, although he may think a great deal.

Now, it is very easy for any person of judgment to learn to know, when he is buying a horse, whether the animal is sound or not. Blemishes speak for themselves, but unsoundness requires a close inspection and some knowledge for its detection. The feet are the most usual seat of unsoundness in work horses. From the general careless habit of caring for horses, and the reckless manner in using them, there is a large proportion of them unsound in the feet. But disease of the feet is easily detected, although there may be no apparent lameness. An intending purchaser should have the horse brought out before him, and watch the animal as he stands at rest. If the owner is continually starting the horse into motion and urging him to "show off," something may be suspected; because it is when the horse is at perfect rest that his weak points are divulged. If the horse is sound, he will stand squarely on his limbs, without moving any of them, the feet being placed flat on the ground, and all the legs plumb and naturally posed. If one foot is thrown forward with the toe pointing to the ground, and the heel raised, or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease of the navicular bone may be suspected; or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the foot is thrown out, the toe raised and the heel brought down, the horse has suffered from laminitis—founder—or the back sinews have been sprained, and he is of little future value. When the feet are drawn together beneath the horse, if there has been no disease, there is a misplacement of the limbs at least, and a weak disposition of the muscles. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is weakness of the loins, and the kidneys are disordered. When the knees are bent and the legs totter and tremble the beast has been ruined by heavy pulling, and will never be right again, whatever rest and treatment he may have. Contracted and ill-formed hoofs speak for themselves.

If the eyes are of a bluish or milky cast, they constitutionally tend to opthalmia, and there will be certain trouble there. If the ears are thrown backwards, the temper is bad: if they are thrown forward, and the horse starts nervously at every movement or sound, he will probably be a shier, and unsafe to drive. If the hind legs are scarred, he has been a kicker. If the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily and smoothly to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater and has poor digestion. When these peculiarities are absent, and there is nothing to excite suspicion in any other way, the horse may be taken to be all right, so far as soundness of foot, limb and digestive organs are concerned. Disease or imperfection of the respiratory organs may be discovered by pinching or holding the throat, by observing the behavior of the horse when he is speeded, or by placing the ear at the side of the chest, when any sound other than a clear, resonant one, is indicative of trouble.—*Rural New Yorker*

GRANT AND A BEETLE.

The Ex-President in Competition With a California Wonder.

[M. D. Conway's London Letter in Baltimore Gazette.]

On the last day that he was in London General Grant came into competition with a beetle. It was a California scarabeus, and I am bound to say maintained its position with a good measure of success. Most of us who went to Minister Welsh's reception had seen General Grant before, but few, if any, had ever before seen a handsome lady wearing for a decoration a large burnished live beetle. The beetle, which was an inch and a half long, was gold-rimmed by nature, and around it the jeweler had fastened a gold ring with a chain, at the end of which was a pin. This being attached to a large satin rosette, the brilliant creature had a fine little field to wander over and display its coleopterous attractions. The handsome lady—Mrs. Randolph Clay—took it off that it might pass from hand to hand so that all might know that it was a live beetle. Around this silent Californian there was a larger group than around the silent ex-President. The lady said the scarabeus had been in her possession for six months and during that time it had neither eaten nor drunk anything, though refreshment was often offered. It seemed to live on air and its health was perfect. It may be that the Egyptians, who ascribed so much sanctity to the scarabeus, had observed its ability to live without earthly food. However that may be, I could no' help seeing in this strange creature, which had found its way from the wilds of California to the costume of a lady in a London drawing-room, some symbol of the destiny which had taken an humble tanner in the Far West and brought him to be feted by the princes and aristocrats of Europa. There is one aspect of this strange destiny of Grant not without its pleasant suggestions. Those who have here paid him attentions exceeding those which have been accorded to Americans greatly his superiors as a man have meant them as homage to a great Republic. But there is an unpleasant aspect of it. So far as the tour of General Grant in Europe might represent to its masses the spirits and aims of his country, it has been of as little value as the appearance among us of Mrs. Randolph Clay's scarabeus. He has been the luxuriously entertained guest of the privileged classes against whom our Republic is the historic protest. He has had nothing to do with the common people. Even in Ireland he was always among the powerful class. The thousands of this kingdom who have traditionally looked to the United States Republic as an almost ideal outcome of all Anglo-Saxon revolutions have had added disenchantment in seeing an ex-President, put forward by United States authorities as a national representative, going through the role that would be filled by any foreign prince who should come here. I do not know that General Grant could help it; but it is not what the Republicans of Europe would have anticipated from the land of Franklin, Adams and Patrick Henry.

THE ARMSTRONG SHERIFF.

Some Points in the Bribery Case Against Sheriff Williams.

Sentence Postponed on Saturday Until Next Monday.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Post.]

KITTANING, February 1, 1879.—The second case in this State under the new constitution of bribery at elections, was completed here this term. The high sheriff of Armstrong county having been in office two years, was dragged down and awaits his sentence as a perjurer to confinement in the Penitentiary.

The history of the case shows over again how simple are the beginnings of very great errors or crimes. Great blunders are often made up like large ropes, of a multitude of fibres. Take the cable thread by thread, take separately all the determining motives, you break them one after another, as nothing; but wind them and twist them together and they become an enormity.

THE JUDGE AND JURY THAT TRIED WILLIAMS.

Two years ago George A. Williams was sworn in as high sheriff of Armstrong county, and from the time that he took that iron-clad oath until his trial the evidence had been slowly twisting in one strangling cable about him.

The combination which nominated Williams threw out a man named Henry J. Hays, who was a candidate for Prothonotary. With Hays relentlessly on his track to punish him, Williams acted in a reckless manner, swore he cared for no one, repudiated the debts he had contracted before the election, and called names all around. An information was at last made against him for perjury, and the case was tried at the December term.

Many difficulties intervened in the progress of the case. It was difficult at first to get counsel who were willing to assist the District Attorney. The Sheriff, who was to be tried, had, with the Jury Commissioners, filled the jury wheel; his three year term of office was more than half over; his opponents took an interest in the affair.

In selecting the jury to try the Sheriff, the Court had to fall back on the old practice of naming *elissors*, who return to the court twenty-four names from the body of the county. Ex-Sheriff Clark and C. C. Jessup were named by Judge Boggs to return the twenty-four men from which the jury of twelve were taken. Newton Henry, Sheriff Williams' opponent, was one of the men returned, and was not challenged off. When the twelve men were finally selected they stood politically eight Republicans to four Democrats. The District Attorney secured the services of Hon. Edward S. Golden, whilst Gilpin, Painter and McKean represented the Sheriff. The case then drifted with dreadful certainty towards the destruction of Williams.

Every possible influence was brought upon Judge Boggs to make him postpone the case, and give it, what like cases sometimes receive, a gradual death by delay. But Jackson Boggs would not be driven. "I won't be bulldozed worth a cent," said the old fellow. The trial came on and Golden conducted it with his usual skill. His address to the jury after the evidence had been submitted was so forcible and clear that a verdict of guilty was at once rendered against the accused. "This is not" said Mr. Golden, "a mere question of whether Sheriff Williams shall be convicted of perjury or not; it is not a mere question of whether any man shall be convicted or acquitted; it is an issue more lasting and important, an issue rising higher than any of these considerations, an issue concerning at the very outstart the purity of the elective franchise, and the protection of the Commonwealth itself." He then ran over the evidence, commenting upon it as he went.

The Seventh article of the Constitution in prescribing the oath of office for all State and county officers requires them to solemnly swear that they have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute either directly or indirectly any money or other valuable thing to procure their nomination or election, except such expenses as are expressly prescribed by law.

WHAT WILLIAMS DID.

John Slosser, the first witness, said Williams had given him money and asked him to vote for him.

John Tarr swore that Williams had given him $5 to pay the way of voters to Kittanning.

William Heflinger testified that Williams had furnished him with a horse and buggy and had given him money to work for his election.

Simon Pruby said Williams had agreed to throw off the interest from a note he held against Pruby if he would spend all day at the polls for him.

Jacob Coleman testified that Williams gave him a military coat to go to the Centennial.

Mr. Wilson Reed swore that he had given Sheriff William a note for $65 and the Sheriff told him to go to work for him and he would be easily paid.

Roderick Weaver testified that Williams paid him $5 for voting for him.

Jerry Mead received $5 to influence certain voters.

James Walker testified that Williams told him to use his discretion about expenses, and that $75 or $80 was spent for Williams, which Williams paid.

Absalom Scott swore that Williams agreed to give him $100, but he only received $40. Williams' acknowledgement that his election had cost him seven or eight hundred dollars, most of it for traveling expenses and churches, were also proved.

"Does giving money to churches sanctify a fraud against the laws of the land?" asked Golden. "If these things can continue," said Mr. Golden, "then the Constitution means nothing, or worse, it is a snare, it holds out delusive promises to the voters of Pennsylvania, whom it was made to protect. It means that the practices to buy voters and to influence voters by money shall still exist, and that the Constitutional Convention, which cost the State millions, was a farce, worse than a farce, it was a deception and a fraud. Shall the old commonwealth of Pennsylvania stand law, shall it demand right dealings from its officers and its candidates, or shall the people be robbed of their enfranchisement."

The first vote of the jury stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. They soon agreed, and Judge Boggs called the Sheriff for sentence. Williams had been reported as saying that he had a little speech for the Court; that he would t

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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We do not receive Five or Ten-cent Stamps in payment for subscriptions to THE WEEKLY POST. Parties remitting for THE WEEKLY will bear this in mind, as the stamps will be returned in every case.

A WAR CLAIMS DEBATE.

The Republicans of the House hoped for great things in Saturday's discharge of Southern wrath against General BRAGG of Wisconsin, for his anti-war claims speech of a couple weeks ago. The fact is BRAGG told the truth as to Northern Democratic opinion on the subject of these "loyal" claims from the South, but he did it in an unnecessarily offensive way, throwing out the insinuation that the South was solidly Democratic because it hoped by Democratic aid to get its arms into the Treasury up to the elbows. This was untrue, and it is no wonder it made the Southerners hopping mad. The South is persistent in its demands for appropriations for internal improvements, such as the Mississippi levees, the Texas Pacific, and public buildings, and in these demands has a large support at the North from members who have similar demands on Uncle Sam's strong box for their section. But as to these war claims of Southern Unionists we don't think the Southern members are desperately anxious. They come from constituents and of course they have to present them, and in a certain way advocate them, but their defeat, and they are uniformly rejected, is not taken much to heart. These claims in fact contradict the theory as well as the boast of Southern members, that after the first gun was fired they had no "loyalists" of our sort in the Confederate States; and, excluding the border States, there were few exceptions to this rule.

But to get back to Saturday's debate, instead of effecting a breach between Northern and Southern Democrats, it showed there was very little difference between them. The New York *Herald* says the speeches of CHALMERS, HOOKER, MILLS and SINGLETON "did good and hurt nobody." Mr. CHALMERS said he "cared nothing about the payment of loyal Southern claims, because loyalty to the Union during the war meant disloyalty to everything that he held dear." Mr. HOOKER maintained solid ground, when he declared "every claim against the Government should be so absolutely and completely divorced from political sentiment that no member on either side would regard it as a political question on which parties could be divided. Such questions should be passed upon according to justice and right and not according to partisanship." While Mr. MILLS of Texas, gave his views on Southern war claims and claimants in this rather trenchant way:

He expressed his belief that not a dollar of the money paid for war claims had gone to a man whose heart had beaten in sympathy with the Confederate cause. Where had "loyalty" been found in the Southern States during the war? It had been found among the sutlers and dead beats and skulkers beside the Federal armies. They were men in whose bosoms supreme selfishness reigned and in whose heart the fire of patriotism had never kindled. They were speculators – men who had no country. To such men about $100,000,000 had been paid. He had always voted against such claims, and he was in favor of a constitutional amendment excluding such claims forever. The war was a legacy left by the founders of the Republic, who did not venture to decide the question for themselves. Two millions of the bravest men had settled it on the battle field, and to-day a million of them were sleeping in unmarked and unknown graves, while the sutlers and bummers were appealing to the Government to pay them for cotton which they had gathered up. For himself, he should vote against these claims. [Applause.]

This whole question of war claims can be finally settled by modifying the proposed constitutional amendment so as to forbid the payment of any claims for losses incurred by military operations within the so-called Confederate States. The only exception made should be in favor of educational institutions, and if such claims are allowed they should be in the interest of general education and and not to make good individual losses.

AMERICAN RIVALRY IN ENGLAND.

It is accepted as a matter of course, that we should supply Great Britain with the great class of articles that come under the head of provisions and breadstuffs, as well as raw cotton and petroleum, but it is bothering JOHN that we should be sending out cotton manufactures to compete in England and on the continent with the products of the Manchester looms, as well as the thousand and one articles of household hardware that have hitherto been monopolized by the Sheffield manufacturers. An interesting and rather humorous article from the London *Standard*, descriptive of the sweeping extent of successful American competition in manufactured articles, is printed on our third page. The writer complains that even the pen with which he indites his complaints is "not from Birmingham, but an American manufactory." A writer on the London *Times* of January 9, treats the question of American competition more seriously, and calls the attention of the English to the fact that "the rivalry of American manufactures is a phenomena" of such magnitude that it deserves the most anxious investigation. He says:

America has more than one-fourth the number of spindles which we possess; she is able to find employment for these, and she is constantly adding to their number. Her consumption of cotton is equal to one-half of ours. But a few years ago we shut her out from all foreign markets, and in face of excessive duties we landed on her shores and sold to advantage large quantities of cotton cloths. To-day she is able to supply almost the whole of her own wants; she meets us in the market of South America and the East—nay, her cloths are to be found in all our large towns, competing fairly with our own. A strong popular argument supports this aggressive movement, and an export trade in manufactured goods has become in American an object of National desire. Journals specially devoted to this trade have sprung up, and appear to flourish. Government has lent its aid by directing all its consular agents to collect information fitted to be serviceable to manufacturers. A rivalry which has already achieved so much and aims at so much more, can not be regarded otherwise than as most formidable.

In assigning the causes of this formidable phenomenon, the writer places first the rapid progress the Americans have made in the impovement of their processes of manufacture, and he states the following facts:

In 1853 the average English production per weaver of 8¼lb. shirting was 825 yards per week of 60 hours. In 1878 the working hours had fallen to 57, and the production had risen to 975 yards. An increased production of 23 per cent. is thus due to improvement in the processes of manufacture.

In 1865 there were 24,151 persons employed in Massachusetts in the production of cotton goods, and they produced 186,000,000 yards. In 1875 the operatives numbered 60 176, and their product was 874,000,000 yards. The operatives had increased 150 per cent. and their products had increased 500 per cent.

The increase of production due to improved methods was thus in England twenty-three per cent. and in Massachusetts one hundred per cent. I do not, of course, suppose that the American manufacturer is in advance of his English rival to the extent of this difference, for I presume that he started upon the career of improvement from a lower platform.

Once the Americans imported their cotton machinery from England. They do so no more, as the "native machinery is cheaper than the British," and also "requires less power for equal production." As to wages, the showing is that factory labor costs about twenty per cent. more in America than in England for the time occupied, but American mechanics are ahead in intelligence, precision, and swiftness of manipulation—that is, they will do more work in a given time, and do it better. Then the American operatives are better educated than the English, and at last:

The necessities of the American people have made them ingenious, and legislation has wisely foreborne to lay any restraint upon the free exercise of their inventive powers. For a payment of £6 or £8 an American inventor receives absolute protection for his invention. In England an inventor pays £200 for what may prove to be a mere registration, absolutely worthless as a protection. The result may be easily anticipated. In America every mechanic looks eagerly round for opportunities of improvement, and a public opinion is created highly favorable to the reception of mechanic reforms. Every year American inventions obtain the protection of the Patent Laws. It is nothing to the purpose that a large proportion of these devices are worthless. Their number evidences extreme activity of the inventive spirit, which is the very breath of life to manufacturing industry. In England, where invention is discouraged, 3,200 patents are issued annually; but of these only one-tenth survive the series of heavy exactions by which we have arranged to etrangle the inventive capacity of our people.

We might make quotations from other English papers, hinting in a timid sort of way at the necessity of discriminating duties against American manufactures; but the English are so thoroughly committed to the principles of free trade that no immediate legislation of this kind is anticipated. The way they will strike will probably be by discrimination against the American produce trade and in favor of that of the Mediterranean, in the expectation that such a policy will compel American farmers to insist on a modification of our tariff system.

SHERMAN AND GRANT.

It was JOHN SHERMAN'S management of the machine that beat CONKLING. He pushed RUTHERFORD aside, and showed him how to handle the reins. Half a dozen Senators made their points in the matter of appointments. Civil service reform is a great thing. CONKLING in his closing speech in the Senate on Monday, charged that every office at the disposal of the Administration, and many not yet at its disposal, had been promised to secure the confirmation of MERRITT. A mortgage, he said, had been placed upon an office not yet vacant, but still filled by a dying man. This referred to Justice HUNT of the Supreme Court. There was something wonderful, the way Senators were converted to the administration side. Men who had stood by CONKLING flopped over and voted for confirmation. The New York custom house, where four-fifths of the revenue of the country is collected, with its army of small office-holders and influence with the business community, is the head centre of bargaining and intrigue for Presidential nominations, and SHERMAN wanted its influence on his side in 1880. He is now an avowed candidate for the succession and has HAYES' promise of support. The patronage of the administration will be directed in this channel for the next year and a half, and JOHN SHERMAN, to do him full credit, is a master hand at its manipulation. He will make short work of the GRANT scheme, by the inducements he can offer to the active politicians, who set up conventions. A remembrance of present and the hope of future favors from SHERMAN will prove stronger in controlling such people than gratitude for what GRANT has done in the past. The New York Custom house, and the banking influence, may even control the New York delegates, let CONKLING do his best. He is without patronage; his indorsement is not good for a letter-carrier's place, and his retainers will soon find this out and make their peace with SHERMAN. Such is politics.

THE new Premier of France, who takes the place of M. DUFAURE, resigned, is M. WILLIAM HENRI WADDINGTON. His predecessor is over eighty years of age, and has been a conspicuous man in French politics since 1834, and retires because of old age. M. WADDINGTON, singular to relate, considering he is the responsible head of the French Government, is an Englishman by birth, and of English parentage; he is a Protestant in religion, and in 1874 married an American wife, the daughter of President KING of Columbia College, New York. WADDINGTON was born in 1826, and his father, a wealthy cotton spinner, sent him to Cambridge. After graduating, he became a naturalized citizen of France and for many years devoted his attention to antiquarian researches, in which pursuit he visited Asia Minor both in 1850 and 1862, with the view of studying ancient inscriptions. His works on this subject, prepared at great expense, are deemed very valuable. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Academy. His political career has been as brief as it has been brilliant. He entered the National Assembly in 1871, as a moderate Republican. He served as Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts under both THIERS and MACMAHON. With this portfolio that of Worship is usually joined, but as M. WADDINGTON is a Protestant he was not required to administer the Department of Religion. In the late Cabinet he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, and and in his own Ministry he retains this position with that of President of the Council. His appointment reassures Germany as to the pacific policy of President GREVY.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Congressman from this district, has been badly snubbed by Commissioner of Agriculture LE DUC, and in a manner so pointed that we rather suspect the Major's Washington apartment exhaled a blue atmosphere. Intent on his next canvass for renomination and re-election, and naturally desirious of making himself solid with the rural roosters, the Major made a requisition on the Department of Agriculture for seeds and "sich" This is a favorite method of getting in good work for the primaries, unless as it sometimes happens the speds are worse than worthless and only grow crops of weeds and profanity. At any rate the Major wanted field, flower and garden seeds, and this is the reply he got from the great LE DUC, as we find it printed in the Philadelphia *Press*:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1779.

Hon. Russell Errett, House of Representatives:

SIR: I am obliged respectfully to decline your request for seeds for the purpose of distribution, and in doing so I desire to call your attention to the fact that the law which governs the distribution of seed is mandatory, and that I feel constrained to adhere strictly to its requirements until some other mode of distribution is legally prescribed. The seeds of the department are purchased under express provisions of law for distribution among *agriculturists*, and it becomes the imperative duty of the Commissioner so to dispose of them that they shall not be diverted from the use for which they were designed. * * *

Respectfully, WM. G. LE DUC,
Commissioner.

The sting of this communication is conveyed in the impudent insinuation the Major wanted seeds for distribution to others than agriculturists. He is said to be after LE DUC'S scalp, but it will do no good. LE DUC got his agricultural training for the place, as a partner in real estate ballooning at the west with RODGERS, HAYES' private Secretary, and it would be easier to displace a Cabinet officer. He also sings at the White House sociables, so it does not matter a jot if he snubs such an honest old granger as Boss ERRETT.

THE Boston *Globe* speaks of an offensive sight that shocked the feelings of those who witnessed it at the Boston and Albany Depot. On one of the inward trains came three children, boys, in charge of a public functionary of some sort, evidently on their way to some State institution. The oldest was not more than twelve years of age, and only one of the three—the youngest, about six—was at all comfortably clad. The oldest of the lads was suffering from some throat trouble, and was evidently sick, yet he and the one next him in age were *chained* together. As that happened at Boston, and not New Orleans, we suppose that official sense of propriety is pretty much the same in every latitude.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

And it recalls the fact that a few months ago, we saw two lads in one of the railroad depots, in Pittsburgh, also chained together on their way to the Morganza Reform School, under the charge of a burly constable. The lads seemed to be about ten or twelve years of age. One of them was brazen and bardened, but the other little fellow was cast down and evidently ashamed of his lot. Manacled like the most desperate criminals was their introduction to "Reform" methods. What would be the natural outcome?

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE legal fraternity of a number of counties of the eastern district have united in a petition for the appointment of Hon. JOHN STEWART of Chambersburg, for the vacancy in the U. S. District Court. Judge BUTLER of Chester, is also pressed.

A DISPATCH from Detroit says there is no doubt the Democrats and Nationals of Michigan will coalesce in the election of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Regents of the university, which takes place in April. Both parties have called State Conventions to meet at Lansing on March 5th and 6th.

THE salary of the Governor of Maine has been reduced from $2,500 to $1,500. There have been reductions in other States, while that of the Governor of Pennsylvania, counting incidentals, is about $12,000 per annum; but then you see Governor HOYT writes such charming essays on the beauties of contraction and hard pan.

"THE crisis having passed," says a Paris special to the New York *Herald*, "it may be stated as a fact that the Republican chiefs had resolved to arrest Marshal MACMAHON and send him to the military prison at Vincennes if he had refused to yield to the will of the nation." But the Marshal never indicated any purpose to defy the will of the nation.

RICHARD HENRY DANA, the oldest literary man in America, died yesterday in Boston. He was editor of the *North American Review*, early in the century, and BRYANT'S first notable poem, and the grandest he ever wrote, passed through his hands for publication in that magazine. This was in 1816. His son RICHARD HENRY DANA is the author of "Two Years Before the Mast."

THE perils of the rail have been notably reduced of late years. The number of accidents reported last year on American railroads was 740, against 891 in 1877, and 1,283 in 1873; while the number of passengers killed or wounded was thirty per cent. less than in 1877. Cases of broken rails are very rare now, the chief cause of disaster being the misplaced switch.

THE DAVENPORT investigation at New York examined many witnesses on Friday and Saturday last. It was one unbroken record of terrifying legal voters from the polls, or dragging them to the Republican headquarters, and thence to the lock-up or the Post-office building where, on a refusal to pledge themselves not to vote, they were shoved into an iron cage and left there hungry and thirsty for hours, and until it pleased DAVENPORT to discharge them or accept bail. It is a wonder the wretch has lived to have his conduct investigated.

THE people who have dealings with the Treasury still show a decided preference for the greenbacks. Nearly ten millions of interest became payable at Washington on Saturday last, in gold, but every body took greenbacks except a few, and those mostly women. During the entire month of January only $1,571,725 have been paid out in coin for the redemption of legal tenders, and this is only about one-third of the amount of coin which has flowed into the Treasury in the ordinary payment of Customs duties. Nobody wants gold for business purposes. In the operations of the day there is plenty of silver and notes used but no gold.

THE plague was introduced into Russia, according to a cable telegram, in a shawl a Cossack soldier brought his lady love from Turkey. The shawl had in it the germs of the plague; the lady died, and others of the household. Then the disease spread rapidly from village to village. According to the testimony taken in New Orleans the yellow fever was introduced in that city by a passenger from the West Indies, who eluded the quarantine officials, escaped from the vessel and made his way to the city. This was the latter part of May. The man died, and the disease slowly spread until hot weather and unfavorable sanitary conditions developed it into a sweeping epidemic.

How to Obtain Pension Arrears.

The vote in the House of Representatives on Monday, on the bill for the issue of $40,000,000 in four per cent. bonds, to provide for the payment of arrearages of pensions, shows that notwithstanding news paper talk about opposition from Southern members to appropriating money for the purpose, that a bill can be carried through by a large majority, and it is the intention of the Appropriation Committee to report a bill making the needful appropriations, and it will pass at this session. Commissioner Bentley, of the Pension office, says that under the bill as it stands, pensioners for disabilities in the late war will receive an average of $750.

The Commissioner has issued a circular designed to protect soldiers and beneficiaries under the law from the needless exactions of claim agents. The Commissioner states in distinct terms that persons who are entitled to arrears of pension under the act of January 25, 1879, and whose pensions have been granted previous to that date, *will not require the assistance of any attorney or agent in obtaining the amount due to them;* and he gives the best possible practical effect to the suggestion by declaring that "all correspondence in relation to any claim for such arrears will be with the person entitled, and no claim agent will be recognized in such claim." With such a determination at the Pension office to protect the pensioners, they should feel no hesitation in rejecting all advances of attorneys, agents or speculators.

Every pensioner who is entitled to arrears of pension under the recent act of Congress, should at once address a letter to the Commissioners of Pensions signed by the pensioner who was in receipt of the last pension paid, attested by two witnesses as to the identity of the claimant, and certified by a magistrate. The pension certificate should not be sent to Washington; but it must be exhibited to the two witnesses and the magistrate, who attest and certify. In order to facilitate the application of pensioners, the Commissioner has prepared the following form of letter and certificate, which pensioners should follow literally except in filling blanks:

To the Commissioner of Pensions.

I,———, a pensioner under pension certificates No.—, hereby apply for the arrears due me, under the act granting arrears of pension, approved January 25, 1879. The post office address is—(here insert the name of the post office, and if the claimant resides in a city, the name and number of the street and residence must also be given.)

Name of claimant.

Two witnesses,

State of———, County of———,ss.;

Signed in my presence, by———, who is known to me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate, which is numbered—.

Magistrate's signature.

As present pensioners have no case to make out for the department beyond establishing their identity, there can be no excuse for allowing agents or attorneys to divide the bounty the government has awarded them, and they have but to write, or have some friend write, the necessary letter, properly attested and certified, to secure the prompt recognition and payment of their claims.

AN IMPORTANT meeting of Greenbackers and Nationals will be held in Washington on the 22d inst. The meeting has been arranged by Representative Murch of Maine The object is apparently to confer with each other to see if they can not agree upon some plan of organization by which they can hold the balance of power in the House in the next Congress, and elect their Speaker and control the business. They claim to have seventeen votes in all, and by giving them all to the Democrats they can elect a Democratic Speaker, and by giving them to the Republicans they can elect a Republican Speaker. If they should decide to nominate a Speaker of their own number, it is possible he might be elected. At any rate, they are to see what can be done before the 4th of March, to be ready for the emergency of an extra session, should one be called, which is not at all probable.

A NEPHEW of the late W. H. Seward was appointed by his uncle, when Secretary of State, to a responsible official position in China at a salary of $5,000 per annum. He was comparatively poor when he entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. He is now undergoing an investigation before a Committee of Congress on charges of malfeasance in office. A Mr. Meyers, who was subsequently appointed to succeed Seward, testifies before the Committee, in regard to Mr. Seward's wealth, that "he owns about fifty houses in Shanghai, at least half of which are Chinese brothels, which bring the highest kind of rent. He owns the American Consulate. He has also purchased the large and handsome residence of the Austrian and Hungarian Legation, and rents it to that Empire. He has bought a plantation in Louisania and a farm in Orange county New York. The nephew of his uncle seems to have been very industrious in his way."

A MISSOURI legislator has introduced in the Legislature of Missouri a bill "making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment for a newspaper to publish proceedings in divorce cases, rape cases, slander suits, and outrages, or the particulars of such items of news at the time of their occurrence." The N. Y. *Sun* finds fault with the bill that it does not go far enough. It thinks it should be withdrawn and another brought in enacting that there shall never be any divorces, rape cases, slander suits, or outrages. Then he may flatter himself that he has done something radical toward the cure of the evil which so justly afflicts his mind. The proper business of a wise legislator should be to prevent social mischiefs rather than to waste time in attempting to restrain people from talking about them after they are committed.

MR. W. M. AMPT of Cincinnati, might be a good witness before the Potter Committee. For a Republican who was a visiting statesman he knows a great deal, and has recently been telling an *Enquirer* interviewer how some things were done. One of the interesting features is the statement that the United States postoffice officials went through the several counties of Florida and got up affidavits, and "if there was any dirty work done it was done by some of the numerous postoffice officials and attaches of the General Government." Considering General Brady, Assistant Postmaster General, was down there superintending the work—he afterwards stole the ciphers—Ampt's story is in the nature of corroborative evidence. Brady ought to be in the Penitentiary instead of on the door steps of the Cabinet.

IT IS interesting to know that in the Connecticut town of Norwich, where the sale of alcoholic liquor as a beverage is forbidden, Jamaica ginger is becoming a favorite tipple. A newspaper of that city remarks that "as the extract has double the alcoholic strength of ordinary whisky, and as it is a medicine in constant demand, and kept by all druggists, it makes a very satisfactory substitute for the habitual old toper, who is bound to get drunk on something." In one drug store the sales of Jamaica ginger have increased three-fold since the no-license law went into effect. The arrests for drunkenness, however, during two months of prohibition, have been one-half less than they were during the two corresponding months of 1877, when license prevailed.

THE Missouri Legislature has appointed a committee to investigate the returns made by the St. Louis school board of the enumeration of children of school age to the authorities, in order to draw the proportion of the State school fund distributed annually. It seems by the report of the committee on education that the county of St Louis returned for 1876 a total number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one of 177,427, and received $131,946 of the fund distributed. But according to the returns of the present year a total of only 107,404 children are reported between the ages of six and twenty years—there being a falling off of 70,000 in the enumeration.

THE Shakspeare Memorial Library, recently burned at Birmingham, England, consisted of over 7,000 volumes, and—

Comprised 336 editions of Shakspeare's complete works in English, including many original folios, 17 in French, 58 in German, 3 in Danish, 3 in Italian, 4 in Polish, 2 in Russian, and 1 each in Dutch, Spanish, Swedish and Bohemian, besides separate plays in less known language.

The object had been to secure every known edition of the poet's works in every language, and all books about them and their author. Only about five hundred volumes of the whole collection were saved, and they were not valuable.

THE value of the iron and steel exported from Philadelphia last year is estimated at $3,000,000. Of this about $1,000,000 was directly from establishments in Philadelphia, half a million from neighboring towns, and the balance from Pittsburgh and the interior of the State. In addition to this there were probably a million and a-half of shipments abroad from Pennsylvania that went through other ports. The largest exports were in locomotives, machinery and iron coming West in weight.

SECRETARY QUAY has reorganized his office. Deputy Secretary McCalmont is retired to his old position of Chief Clerk, a position he has filled very acceptably for many years, and Mr. J. R. McAfee, of Westmoreland, has been appointed Deputy. Mr. McAfee is editor of the Greensburg *Tribune*, has served in the House as Representative from Westmoreland and Indiania, and has been Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

THE official returns of the vote in Texas at the November election are published. The largest vote in all the counties was 240,812, an increase of 39,643 over the vote for President in 1876. For Governor the vote was:

Roberts, Democrat	158,933
Hamman, Greenback	55,002
Norton, Republican	23,402

The Democratic majority over all was 80,529.

COL. THOS. A. SCOTT has entirely recovered his health. At last advices he was on his way to Alexandria, Egypt, whence he expected to take a journey up the Nile.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

CHARLES F. CONANT, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who sailed for Europe in the Germanic yesterday, took with him $14,000,000 in four per cent bonds.

"BRILLIANT and impulsive people," said a lecturer on physiognomy, "have black eyes; or, if they don't have 'em, they're apt to get 'em if they're too brilliant and too impulsive."

MR. DION BOUCICAULT will appear with Mrs. Boucicault (Miss Agnes Robertson) at Booth's Theatre on Feb. 10. They will play *Miles* and *Elly*, respectively, in "The Colleen Bawn."

GEORGE ELIOT is said to be devoting all her time and energy to the completion of an additional word on the positive philosophy which Mr. Lewes left unfinished at his death, so that we need not expect many novels from her for a while.

A GIFT which the workingmen of England will present to Lord Beaconsfield is to be a laurel wreath of gold. Each town will contribute one leaf. Subscriptions are limited to one penny, and an accompanying address will contain the names of the givers.

THE Rochester *Union* says that ex-Gov. Seymour does not wish to be a candidate for office, but if occasion should arise to make him feel that his country, his State, or his party requires his candidacy and his services, he would yield to the popular desire.

A MEETING of the Greenbackers and Nationals of all names will be held in Washington on the 22d of February to confer on some plan of organization by which they can hold the balance of power in the next House of Representatives and elect the Speaker.

GOV. NICHOLLS of Louisiana, has issued his proclamation calling for an election on Tuesday, March 18, of delegates to the Constitutional Convention provided for by the recent act of the Legislature. The convention is to meet in New Orleans on Monday, April 21.

THE intimidation organs will note with absolute horror the fact that the Democratic House of Representatives of Alabama has elected a colored man to the position of Chaplain. Senator Blaine's committee overlooked Alabama when it was coming through the South.

THREE candidates for important positions in the next Senate are now presented from Pennsylvania. Congressman Stenger is urged for Secretary, and Uncle Jake Zeigler, of the Butler *Herald*, and Jo Severns, of the old Philadelphia *Argus*, for Sergeant-at-Arms.

A PHILADELPHIA conductor attempted to put his wife off his car because she couldn't pay her fare. She told him she had paid all her money for the supper she had just brought him. A lady paid the fare. Later he beat his wife so badly that her life is in danger.

THE Special Relief Committee of the Odd fellows of Memphis, Tenn., have made their report showing that they received $18,061 in contributions during the prevalence of the yellow fever. Ninety-five members of their fraternity died, and of their families, 134. The number of widows is 54, and the orphans, 150.

THOMAS NAST, the caricaturist, was presented with a silver vase by a delegation of army and navy officers at the residence of Colonel William E. Church, in New York, on Saturday. The testimonial was subscribed by three thousand five hundred officers and enlisted men, who wished to thank the artist for his championship of their rights.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., has had a case of romantic courtship. Because the father of Miss Mary Harmon objected to her marriage with young Calvin Cogwell young C. C. became insane and had to be taken to the State Asylum. The other night he escaped from the asylum and she from her father's abode. They were married, and Cogwell is once more in his right mind.

MR. STOFFORD has just made an important purchase for the Library of Congress. It is a complete file of journals published in Philadelphia from 1773 to 1877, in all 107 volumes, all well preserved, and bound in calf. The bound volumes of newspapers in the Library of Congress now number over 6,000, and in this collection is a set of the London *Gazette* from 1865 to 1879.

DANBURY *News*:—"A Sherman man went to New York and stayed one night at a big hotel. Everybody at home wanted to know, of course, what wonders he saw at the great city. He was full of enthusiasm over the subject. He spoke of several objects, and then with caution and some timidity he approached the climax of all the glories. At the hotel where he stopped they had horseradish! And in January!"

JOHN JENKINS, of Momence, Ill., whose father was the first white man that raised a crop of corn in Cass county, Michigan, and who avers that when a boy he was as familiar with the Indian language as with his own, says that the usual definition given to the word "Chicago" is entirely erroneous. Forty-five years ago the place was called Tuck Chicago, "tuck" meaning wood or timber, and Chicago signifying gone, absent, without, Tuck Chicago, therefore literally meant "timber gone."

MRS. SARATORIS, Mrs. Hooper writes, is in Paris, "looking extremely well, and is even prettier than she was as Nellie Grant. She is accompanied by her husband and child, the latter a most lovely boy, not quite two years old. He is a fair, golden-haired little creature, with very blue eyes, and is not in the least shy or spoiled, manifesting a very natural but rather un-English devotion to Gen. Grant. 'Grandpapa' is evidently an institution of great importance in the young gentleman's eyes."

MICHAEL L. SULLIVAN, once the owner of the largest farm in the country, died on the steamer Guthrie in the Ohio river on Wednesday. Fifteen years ago Sullivant owned the "Broadlands," in Vermillion county, Illinois. Selling it, he bought 47,000 acres of fine prairie land in Ford county, Illinois. This last farm was nearly eight miles square. In his most prosperous time he lived in a small house and employed 400 hands. Five years ago he owed only $50,000 on his huge possession and held $200,000 in good paper, which could readily have been cashed At that time some New Yorkers persuaded him to rapidly improve his land. He began to borrow, and in a little while was paying $5,000 a month interest, the value of his property shrinking all the time. Soon he found himself $1,500,000 in debt and had to assign all his property. When he died he was utterly penniless.

HARRISBURG.

The Riot Relief Bill Presented in the House.

Protracted Debate on the Reagan Bill, but no Conclusion Arrived At.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, February 5.—The House was called to order at eight o'clock.

Mr. LONG presented the riot relief bill. It authorizes the appointment of three commissioners by the Governor who shall have power to examine witnesses and send for persons and papers; provides an appropriation of four million dollars. Commissioners are to draw warrants on the Treasury for amounts due. Commissioners will receive ten dollars every day occupied. The claims are to be presented and the investigation to conclude by November 1, 1879. The commissioners are to meet at a place agreed upon and to give three weeks notice in two newspapers in county or counties in which the meeting is held.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. VOEGTLY: A remonstrance of the tanners and leather dealers against the appointment of leather inspectors for Allegheny county.

By Mr. SHORT: Act to prohibit trespass on railroads.

By Mr. CACHRAN: Act to provide for an increase of the length of school terms.

By Mr. EARLEY: Act to amend the act relative to tax on corporations, so as to include tax on coal.

By Mr. LANDIS: A joint resolution urging Congress to pass laws against polygamy.

By Mr. NAKEL: A joint resolution to urge Congress to pass the bill awarding medals for heroes in the rebellion.

By Mr. J. D. WALKER: A resolution indorsing specie payment. Referred to Federal relations.

DISCUSSION ON THE REAGAN BILL.

The joint resolution instructing our Senators to support Inter-State Commerce bill, laid over from Friday was taken up.

Mr. EMERY moved an amendment that the Senators be instructed to support the bill without amendment, and made a speech giving the history of the Reagan bill from its first introduction. He reflected upon Senators when he was called to order.

The gentleman further amended the resolution in such a way that left the House in rather a cloudy condition.

Mr. HEWIT remarked that he was not opposed to the resolution, but if this Reagan bill was against railroads in the interest of common carriers, he was against the resolution.

He was followed by Messrs. Myers and Mapes of Venango, in favor, and Messrs. Hewit, Davis and Early against.

Mr. WOLFE then further amended the resolution that instructions should include railroads alone.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wolfe's speech, Mr. GILLESPIE moved to adjourn, and called the ayes and nays, which was lost. Ten o'clock having arrived, the Speaker adjourned the House.

THE PARDON BOARD.

The newly organized Pardon Board meets to-morrow morning. There are four new cases from Allegheny county on the list.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, February 5.—The Senate met this morning at eleven o'clock, President (*pro tem.*) Herr in the chair.

The following bills were reported from committees:

Mr. MCNEILL (Rep.) Allegheny, presented a bill, with a negative recommendation, for the payment of miners and laborers in and about coal mines their wages in lawful money.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD (Rep.), Erie, Chairman of the Military Committee, reported a bill for the organizing and equipping of the National Guards, with an affirmative recommendation.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. WOLVERTON (Dem.), Northumberland: An act for the assessment and collection of taxes in cities of the fifth class.

By Mr. MYLIN (Rep.), Lancaster: An act regulating the sale or traffic of any merchandize within one mile of any camp-meeting ground.

By Mr. GREER (Rep.). Butler: An act limiting the liability of joint tenant occupying any land in certain counties.

By Mr. HEREETER (Dem.), Bucks: An act to provide for the registration of practitioners in medicine and surgery.

By Mr. JONES (Rep.), Philadelphia: An act to authorize judges to suspend sentences in certain cases.

By Mr. SEAMANS (Dem.) Luzerne: An act to repeal an act for the erection of a poor house in a certain township in Luzerne county.

Mr. LEMON (Rep.) Philadelphia, offered a joint resolution asking the Governor to publish a list of the corporations of the State not operating under the new Constitution. Passed.

Mr. HALL (Dem.) Elk, offered a joint resolution that the Legislature fix the last Thursday of March as the day for final adjournment. Referred to Finance Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. FLYNN: An act relative to assessment and collection of mercantile taxes; regulating fees of Appraisers; defining their duties and the duties of County Treasurers relative to uncollectable taxes.

By Mr. NEIL: An act appropriating ten thousand dollars to the House of Refuge, Philadelphia.

By Mr. PETROFF: An act relative to fees for licenses for the sale of liquors in cities which are co-extensive with counties.

By Mr. COLBURN: An act to revise and amend insolvent laws of the State.

Speaker LONG called the attention of the House to the fact that charges had been made that the vote passing "the act changing the location of the principal office of certain corporations" was illegally recorded, and asked the House to determine for themselves, after a recall of the House was had, whether the charge was correct or not. The vote was then read again, and the record was found to be correct. Mr. Lewis Emery made the charge, but was mistaken, as he admitted in a few remarks.

A number of petitions were presented of a local character.

The bill for the appointment of a leather inspector in Allegheny county, was negatively reported.

THE RIOT BILL.

The bill appointing a commission to adjust and pay the losses caused by the late riots was reported, with amendments.

The bill appointing female superintendents in insane asylums was affirmatively reported. Also an act consolidating the poor laws of this State was reported affirmatively.

Among the bills read in place was one by Mr. WEIST, entitled an act to exterminate Spitz dogs.

All other bills introduced to-day were of a local and unimportant character.

The Vermont Supreme Court has decided against a new trial for Phair, the convicted murderer of Mrs. Frieze. He will be hanged April 4th.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be w ong and even wicked, for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them. Rev. ——, Washington, D. C."

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FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Animated Discussion in the House on Army Appropriation Bill.

Continuation of the Debate in the Senate on Edmunds' Resolutions.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—Senator Voorhees took the oath of office to-day under the recent election to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Morton.

Mr. MCCREERY introduced a bill to transfer the office of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department. Laid on the table to be called up hereafter by Mr. McCreery, who gave notice he desired to submit some remarks.

Mr. MATTHEWS introduced a joint resolution providing for a commercial treaty with Mexico. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Select Committee on Epidemic diseases, reported a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States and to establish a bureau of public health. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The Senate, then, on motion of Mr. Conkling went into executive session.

At eight o'clock the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. WHITTHORNE, who had the floor last Monday on the bill for the erection of various public buildings, withdrew that proposition, and moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to secure informity in Standard of value. It provides that gold and silver coins of the United States which have been declared full legal tenders shall hereafter be interchangeable at lawful value on demand of any holder at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York city or at the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco when presented in sums of $100 and multiples thereof. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for such interchange, and in all coin payments made by the Treasurer to make no discrimination in favor of or against such gold and silver coin. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was defeated—yeas, 101; aays, 136.

Mr. WOOD moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution setting apart Wednesday, February 12, for reports from the Committee of Ways and Means, and making the Sugar bill the special order for Saturday, February 8th, to be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Defeated—yeas, 130; nays, 98; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill authorizing the issue of four per cent. bonds to the amount of $40,000,000, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be applied to the payment of arrears of pensions.

Mr. WHITTHORNE asked if he would be permitted to submit an amendment providing for a tax on incomes for the payment of those bonds.

Mr. BURCHARD declined to admit the amendment.

The SPEAKER put the question on a suspension of the rules and intimated that on the *viva voce* vote there appeared to be the necessary two-thirds in the majority. (The ayes coming in the greatest volume from the Republican side of the House and the nays from the Democratic side.) The yeas and nays were then asked for and the demand was supported on the Republican side. The vote was taken and resulted in yeas, 140; nays, 81.

So the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was defeated, being less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

The House then commenced the memorial services in respect to the late Terence J. Quinn, Representative from the State of New York. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were offered by Mr. LOCKWOOD and unanimously adopted, and eulogies on the life and character of the deceased pronounced by Messrs. Lockwood, Mayham, Bailey, Covert, Townsend (N. Y.), Jones (Ohio), Caldwell (Tenn.), and Errett, and then the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Mr. MAXEY, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, establishing a steamship line between New York and Rio, *via*. Norfolk, and another between New Orleans and Rio, *via*. Galveston, and allowing a subsidy of $150,000 per annum to each line. Referred.

BUTLER AND CORBIN.

Mr. CAMERON (Wis.), from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a majority report signed by the Republican members, declaring David T. Corbin duly elected Senator from South Carolina, and is entitled to a seat.

Mr. HILL, from the same committee, submitted a minority report, signed by the Democratic members, in favor of the incumbent, M. C. Butler. Both reports were ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

EDMUNDS' RESOLUTIONS.

Consideration was resumed of the resolutions of Mr. Edmunds, declaring the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and Mr. BAYARD declared the first one to throw doubt on the validity of the amendments was the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds).

The resolutions were not a part of the legislative business of the Senate. They were accompanied by the odor of caucus and not that from the committee room. They savored more of party tactics than true statesmanship, and did nothing to relieve the wants of the people of the country. If it were proper for this Senate to declare the validity of these amendments, then another party in power could bring in a resolution declaring their invalidity. To such doctrine he could never consent. Armies arranged to overthrow the Government by force were not half so dangerous as this subtle attempt to place a false construction upon the Constitution. It was the design to bring within the control of Congress the civil rights of the citizen which had always been entrusted to States. It was a most dangerous centralization of power to give to the Federal Government that unlimited sway over the rights of citizens which had been left wholly to State Government. It was against every step in that direction that he now protested. He referred to the cases to be tried in the Supreme Court of the United States testing the validity of the civil rights law, and said these cases could not be tried too soon. If the power claimed in that bill did exist, then the political party, whichever it be, that got possession of the Government had almost limitless and crushing power to sustain itself forever. The whole object of this resolution was to procure from the Senate an approval of unconstitutional legislation heretofore enacted, against which he struggled in vain at the time of its enactment. He would be of no party; he would aid in no legislation that did not recognize the rights of every man in all parts of the country. There was in the unwritten law that which would crush every man with indignation who sought to secure the domination of party over peace, the security and rights of the entire American people.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he concurred with his honorable friend (Mr. Bayard) that every man should have equal rights. If that was the attitude of his friend and his party, then there was no difference in parties on the question of equal rights. The only question was how to get them. It was the mission of legislation somewhere to see to it that this equality of all was made real and should cease to be a hollow pretense under which the minority might control States.

MR. WHYTE took the floor but yielded to Mr. Garland for a motion for an Executive session.

MR. EDMUNDS opposed the motion for Executive session and hoped his resolutions would be disposed of to-day.

The motion of Mr. Garland was agreed to—Yeas, 28, Nays, 18, and the Senate went into Executive Session. When the doors were reopened, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army appropriation bill.

Mr. DURHAM submitted an amendment reducing the army to twenty thousand enlisted men.

Mr. WHITTHORNE moved to reduce the number to fifteen thousand, and argued in favor of a better organization of the militia.

After considerable debate a vote was taken on Whitthorne's amendment, and it was defeated.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) moved to amend by fixing the force at 17,000. He said the experience which the country had had connected with the disruption of States, and the breaking down of popular and electoral liberties, had given it warning against any undue increase of the army. He believed that but for the threat of General Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the army (whose special love of military power has been aggrandized by his travels in Europe), and but for the fact that there was an army of 20,000 in 1877, the popular will of the country would not have been stricken down by the inauguration of the present occupant of the White House. With faith growing out of the jealousy of military power and physical force he had always voted, and would always vote for the reduction of the army.

Mr. ATKINS said the House had on three different occasions voted 25,000 as the regular force of the standing army. That had been the expression of the House, and the Committee on Appropriations knowing that, in order to get this bill through at all, the number would have to be fixed at 25,000, had fixed that number in the bill.

Mr. MILLS said that there seemed to be a fear that the standing army would destroy the liberties of the people. One of the fathers of the House (Cox) reminded the House that the standing army had overturned the liberties of the people on one occasion. That was when there had been about 1,800 men in the District of Columbia in 1877. Eighteen would have effected the same purpose. He (Cox) had said it had been occasioned by the threat of General Grant. If that was so, he (Mills) thought that General Grant could have done it without any troops. If that gentleman wanted to get relief he had better abolish General Grant. The army was an essential feature in all governments. There was no government on earth that had not an army for its protection. An army of 25,000 men would be a menace against the liberties of the people if that army was in the District of Columbia. But the United States had a territory lying from ocean to ocean, covering three million square miles, inhabited by 45,000,000 people scattered throughout its border. It had an army which could not maintain a skirmish line across it, and yet the gentleman said the liberties of the people were imperiled by an army of 25,000 men. The border had been a running, bleeding wound ever since Texas had been admitted into the Union. It had always been so.

Mr. DURHAM insisted an army of 25,000 men was too large.

Mr. KIMMELL suggested that the real point of objection was not so much as to the strength of the army as to the uses to which it was applied, and he called attention to the fact that the present Secretary of War was endeavoring to have the *posse comitatus* clause of the last army appropriation bill modified or repealed. The object of such repeal was to establish a military despotism, pure and undignified.

Mr. KEIFER reminded the gentleman from Maryland that the Governor of that State had, in July, 1877, appealed most piteously to the President for troops to be sent to Baltimore to put down a riot that could not be controlled by the militia. He also asserted that if it had not been for the few troops gathered in Washington by President Grant two years ago, the decision of the Electoral Commission would have been overturned by violence and revolution, and a man would have been put in the Presidency who had not been elected by the people. For himself, he was in favor of a larger army than one of 25,000 men.

Mr COX (N. Y.), said that there was not a member on the floor who did not understand very well that but for certain menace and but for sending out of orders for troops and artillery to come to Washington, the Electoral Commission would never have been created. Timid citizens, money lords and bondholders, (men who are constitutionally afraid of revolution and who would rather submit to fraud and wrong than to submit to violence or revolution), when that menace came from the Chief Executive and when all arrangements had been made (as they were being made now for 1880) had been frightened, and that fright had been the procreate cause of the Electoral Commission. This menace had made some members of the House (forgetting their manhood and all that is dear to American citizenship) succumb to a power that was merely physical, not moral. That was a part of the history of the country. More than $260,000,000 had been spent on the army in the last ten years. *Cui bona?* What good had it ever done? Had it settled the Indian question? No. Had it given protection on the Rio Grande? No. It had only (as expressed in the Declaration of Independence) eaten out the substance of the people. The gentleman from Texas (Mills) had caused a smile on the other side of the House by ridiculing Democratic apprehensions of a standing army; where had that gentleman got the right to call the Democratic side to account for its proposed action.

Mr. MILLS—I got it from my constituents. (Applause on the Republican side), and I will never fail to exercise it either. He ridiculed the idea of an effective militia force and said in the last war militia troops were the laughing stock of both armies.

Mr. HARRISON commented on Keifer's speech, saying that the gentleman had "spoken out in school," and had let out what he had not expected to. That was, that but for the army, Tilden would be President of the United States. That was what Democrats had been telling the people for two years. They had told the people that troops had been gathered in Washington arsenal, and that guns had been trained upon the Capitol for the purpose of intimidating members of the House. The present Executive was following in the footsteps of his iron predecessor while the latter was carried about from country to country on United States frigates, learning the ways of Kings, so that he might come back with an army behind him to govern the people of the United States. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.]

Cox's amendment was defeated without division and Durham's by a vote of 66 to 118.

Mr. BUTLER submitted an amendment authorizing and requiring railroad companies who have telegraph lines to transmit telegrams for the Government and for the general public at rates to be fixed by the Government according to provisions of the revised statute. Adopted.

Without further action the Committee rose.

The House took a recess until 7:30 in the evening, the session to be for the consideration of the Mississippi Levee bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—A portion of Saturday next was set apart for bills reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, and the Japanese Indemnity Fund bill will be called up on Monday.

Mr. Matthews' resolution, providing for a committee to inquire into the claims of citizens against Nicaragua, was agreed to without discussion.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the credentials of John P. Jones, elected United States Senator from Nevada. Placed on file.

EDMUNDS' RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate resumed consideration of the resolutions of Mr. Edmunds, declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and Mr. WHYTE spoke in opposition thereto. He denied that the whole power of controlling the elections for members of Congress belonged to Congress. It was for a State to protect its citizens in the right of suffrage. It was under the control of the State, and must be protected by the State. The United States had no right to interfere except in cases of the abridgement of that right provided for in the Fifteenth amendment. The United States had no voters of its own, and there was no one to protect until a State denied a man the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. EDMUNDS, in reply to a question of Mr. Whyte, said the United States possessed all the power over elections for members of Congress that the States possessed.

EDMUNDS' RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The question then being on the resolutions as submitted by Mr. Edmunds, he demanded a separate vote on each resolution. The first one was agreed to by a vote of yeas 23, nays 17.

The second resolution was agreed to by a similar vote, and as agreed to the resolutions read:

Resolved, As the judgment of the Senate, that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States have been legally ratified and are as valid and of the same paramount authority as any other part of the Constitution; that the people of each State have a common interest in the enforcement of the whole Constitution in every State in the Union; that it is alike the right and duty of Congress to enforce said amendments, and to protect every citizen in the exercise of all the rights thereby secured by the laws of a general character already passed for that purpose, and by further appropriate legislation so far as such enforcement and protection are not secured by existing laws, and that it is the duty of the executive department of the Government faithfully and with diligence to carry all such laws into impartial execution, and of Congress to appropriate all moneys needful to that end.

Resolved, Further, that it is the duty of Congress to provide by law for full and impartial protection of all citizens of the United States duly qualified in the right to vote for representatives in Congress, and to this end the Committee on Judiciary be and is hereby instructed to prepare and report as soon as may be a bill for the protection of such rights and the punishment of infractions thereof.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate took up the House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the payment of claims of disloyal persons for property injured or destroyed in the late war of the rebellion, so it would be unfinished business.

The Senate then at 11 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced the regular order to be the consideration of the Mississippi Levee bill. The first amendment pending was that offered by Mr. SPARKS to strike out the clause authorizing the Commission to be composed of persons familiar as to the effect of the overflow of the river upon the alluvial lands of the delta. After debate the amendment was rejected—yeas, 28; nays, 82.

An amendment was adopted striking out the clause which gives the Commissioners a life tenure of office. Also, an amendment directing the Commission to complete the survey of the Mississippi river between Alton, Ills., and the passes at the mouth of the river.

An amendment was adopted directing the Commission to report on the feasibility of all plans submitted to it.

Mr. ROBERTSON withdrew his amendment appropriating $3,871,500 for strengthening the levees of the Mississippi.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 155; nays, 73.

THE FLORIDA CONTEST.

The report of the Committee on Elections in the Florida contested case was submitted in favor of Jesse J. Finley, and adverse to the claims of Horace Bisbee. The minority submitted dissenting views, and both reports were recommitted.

WASHINGTON.

Session of the Democratic Caucus.

Action taken on the Qualification of Jurors in Federal Courts.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—An adjourned Democratic caucus was held to-night in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Not more than fifty or sixty members were present, including four or five Senators. The principal subject discussed was the selection and qualification of jurors in Federal Courts. It was stated that there was much ground for complaint in the South, where too often jurors were not selected impartially, but by reason of their Republican proclivities. Therefore, a proposition was made that an amendment be offered to one of the general appropriation bills, in order to clearly carry out the clause of the Judiciary act which provides that jurors to serve in the Courts of the United States, in each State respectively, shall have the same qualifications and be entitled to the same exemptions as jurors of the highest Court in such State may have, and be entitled to at the time when such jurors for service in the Courts of the United States are summoned. The amendment will also propose the repeal of the section of the act imposing a test oath on jurors that they have not, without duress or restraint, taken up arms or joined any insurrection or rebellion against the United States, nor voluntarily given aid or comfort to the enemy. The law requires the Court to discharge any person declining to take this oath from serving on a Grand or Petit jury.

It was unanimously agreed that an amendment for the purpose above stated should be offered in the House.

Representative Ewing's proposition for the coinage of the old dollar to an unlimited extent, was discussed but no vote taken on it. The agreement was that every man should vote as he chose on the subject, not being bound by caucus expression. Adjourned.

ROBESON'S MISMANAGEMENT.

Representative Whitthorne, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs today read a report prepared by him for signatures of the majority of the committee relative to the investigation of the Navy Department under the administration of Secretary Robeson. The report charges under Robeson's administration the Navy Department was greatly mismanaged and calls the attention of the President to the fact and leaves further procedure in the affair to his discretion.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The full Committee on Commerce of the House has not yet agreed upon the River and Harbor Appropriation bill reported by the subcommittee, but probably will agree upon it this week. The total amount which the committee will recommend the House to appropriate will be about $5,000,000, of which New York will receive its appropriate share.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Delegations of manufacturers of tobacco from nearly every city held a meeting to-night in this city. They will unite in an effort to have the Senate vote down its Finance Committee's report making a reduction of the tax to twenty cents and adopt a substitute which Voorhees will offer, fixing the tax at fifteen cents.

THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

Examination of Smith Weed and Mayor Cooper.

The Latter Testifies Tilden Never Attempted to Purchase an Electoral Vote,

Nor Made Any Proposition to Use Money in Florida.

The National Democratic Committee Advanced no Money to Influence Returning Boards.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The Potter sub-Committee to investigate the cipher dispatches, began work to-day, and expects to conclude the special work on Saturday. All members of the Committee were present.

Smith M. Weed of New York, was the first witness, and testified to going to North Carolina under instructions received at the Everett House.

Question—Well, now, sir, tell us if you have any knowledge of those cipher dispatches, as published in the New York papers? A.—I had a cipher when I left here. I had the cipher which I used from both North and South Carolina. I have written a statement which will refresh my memory if you will permit me either to submit or have it read.

Mr. Reed—I object to this, not in a captious manner, but I am inclined to think we want his recollection on this subject.

After consultation, the Chairman ruled that the witness should proceed.

The witness resumed—Mr. Chairman, I destroyed both the key and copies of the dispatches, yet I must confess that I think the dispatches, as published in the *Tribune*, are pretty correct. Now I will go back to my trip. I met Mr. Cox in South Carolina. From there I telegraphed Mr. Havemeyer to the effect that I had nothing to do, and wanted to come home. Upon a response to this I went back to South Carolina. The published statements that I registered under another name than my own is false. At Columbia I met Wade Hampton and others. It was admitted that the State had gone in the interest of the Democrats.

Mr. Hiscock—Mr. Chairman, let the witness be specific and give names. We do not require admissions. We are now looking for facts.

Witness—It is true I was asked to furnish money, and believing that two out of the three States had been carried, I determined what to do and telegraphed to New York asking if money could be furnished.

Mr. Hunton—Have you got that telegram?

Witness—I have not. I propose to give the basis of the transaction. The dispatches between myself and Henry Havemeyer were the only ones I sent. Finally, the arrangement or rather the definite proposition was handed me, saying that for sixty or eighty thousand dollars the South Carolina Canvassing Board would make things all right for the Democrats. I had not, as has been stated, telegraphed that the State had gone for Hayes; that county returns showed a majority for Hayes, while present returns showed a majority for the Democrats; I left Columbia for Baltimore; representatives of the Canvassing Board, Harry Sullivan and others were on the train; to make the matter short, I will state I positively declined to receive the proposition made by the Canvassing Board to hand over the State to the Democrats.

Witness said there were a number of telegrams in the *Tribune* pamphlet which he recognized as his, and of which he should speak hereafter.

TELEGRAMS READ.

A dispatch was shown the witness dated Baltimore, November 20, addressed to General J. B. Gordon, Columbia. The translation is as follows: "Matters arranged by Returning Board agent. Inform Haskell and telegraph news." The witness said he never sent such a telegram and would say that the *Tribune* does not positively claim to the accuracy of their cipher messages.

The Chairman—On the same date there was another telegram sent from the same place and from the same persons, reading as translated: "Have court hold on to electoral votes until fixed or failure. May be little delay."

The witness said he knew nothing about this telegram. The translation of telegram No. 25 was then read by the witness as follows:

COLUMBIA, November 18.—*To Henry Havemeyer, 15 West Seventeenth street, New York:* The majority of the Board have been secured. The cost is eighty thousand, to be sent as follows: One parcel of $65,000, one of $10,000 and one of $5,000; all to be five hundred or one thousand dollar bills, the notes to be deposited as the parties accept, and given up upon a vote of land of Hampton (i. e., State of South Carolina) being given to Tilden's friends. The three packs should be sent without inscription and to-night, unless you should receive an order from me countermanding. Shall try to secure everything by the plan of deposit. The friends of Chamberlain and Bavaria (?) are here in force and I fear their money and careful watching and intimidation of the Board. For God's sake, let it go if you can. Be safe in Florida or Africa (?). Do this at once, and have cash ready to reach Baltimore on Sunday night. Telegraph decidedly whether it will be done.

(Signed) W.

Weed said that he could not tell what parts of this translation were correct and what were not; from his recollection of events as they occurred, he thought the translation was substantially correct, though his memory was that the sum named was $60,000 instead of $80,000; he thought that one sentence should read "for God's sake let it go, if you can be safe in Florida or Africa," without any period after the word "can." His idea was that the thing should not be done if it could be avoided; he was wholly unable to recollect the meaning of any particular word in cipher, as the meaning was purely arbitrary.

The Chairman—Look at telegram No. 29, from Baltimore, under date of November 20th. It reads, "have Court hold on to the Electoral votes until fixed or failure. May be little delay." Is that yours?

Witness—It purports to be mine, but by no means conveys the idea I had intended.

The Chairman—Here is another from Columbia, dated November 21st. It is addressed to you at Everett House, and reads:

Pope answered you last night. Send for it. Harmon's we think both (Court) will close to-morrow and put Maples (majority) in the House, and probably acquire Cuba (electors.)

(Signed) SPAIN.

Q.—Do you recollect having received this telegram? A.—I never received any such communication. Besides, I have no idea whatever who Pope is.

Q.—Are any of your dispatches signed Mead? A.—Yes, sir; there is one containing forty words.

The witness then took the file of telegrams, and by direction of the Chairman, placed an envelope over each one he had sent.

The Chairman—Look at No. 17, dated Columbia, November 16th. The translation reads:

To Henry Havemeyer, 15 West 17th street, N. Y.—Am confident that Florida is the State where the greatest exertions should be made. Have you a man with full power? The chances are not one in twenty here but am working for that one. Chamberlain, Kellogg and Sterns are in close communication and in concert. The authority I telegraphed you for this morning all to be conditional on success.

Witness—I have to repeat what I have already said. I cannot recognize these dispatches as being a proper translation or interpretation of the literal meaning.

Q.—Who is this man Solomon with whom you proposed to treat as to the purchase of the Canvassing Board? A.—He was a large grocer there and has a great deal of influence.

Q.—By whom were you introduced to him? A.—I cannot now remember. It was generally known who I was and I suppose he must have addressed me without waiting for a formal introduction. I was not long there until I found that Dunn and Solomon were in close conference. I saw by Solomon that he was anxious that act should be consummated as others were pressing him hard.

Q.—What do you mean, money or offices? A.—My impression is that he meant both. The manner in which he proposed to receive money satisfied me that he meant business. His remark as near as I can remember was that the money should not be paid over until the goods were delivered.

Mr. Springer—Can you give your time of arrival at Baltimore?. A.—I cannot remember just now.

Q.—Did you think they meant business when they proposed to sell out? A.—I certainly did. I met Col. Pelton in Baltimore. He said the old man which I suppose was Gov. Tilden had received a telegram from Edward Cooper stating that he could not raise money. There was also a telegram from Gov. Tilden of a similar character. This I told Solomon who came on to this city with me on Wednesday, the 22nd. I think Solomon sent a dispatch to the Board, and in three or four hours afterwards the Returning Board gave a decision the other way. The substance of the telegram was that goods could not be delivered, and that the arrangement or bargain was off.

TILDEN'S INTEGRITY.

Mr. Stenger—Had you any communication on this subject with Mr Tilden from the day before the election, either directly or indirectly, up to the time the South Carolina Canvassing Board met, or did you have any after?

A.—Yes. I met him at the Everett House. He took me to task. I cannot give you the exact words, but he took me to task about the proposition, and stated he never authorized any such proceeding, and that while he lived he would never become President under such circumstances.

In the course of further examination the witness said the Democrats in South Carolina were poor, and needed money for printing, procuring witnesses, etc., in legal proceedings; they asked him to get the National Committee to help them, and he made an unsuccessful effort in that direction; the dispatches sent him from Columbia, signed "Pope," asking for "$5,000" had no reference to this matter, and had no connection whatever with buying any member of the Legislature or any one else; he thought the "5,000" was a mistake, as the sum was more likely to have been $1,000. The last dispatch referred to the witness was translated as follows:

COLUMBIA, November 20.—*To Smith Weed, care King, Everett House, N. Y.*: Send $5,000 immediately to Haskell February (?). Expect to get a majority of the House and Senate; but $5,000 can make the majority Democratic. This will make the court all right. Electoral canvass postponed. Will remain in court and make electoral vote Democratic.

(Signed) POPE.

Weed said he never had anything to do with a plot which the *Tribune* asserted was formed to buy four members of the South Carolina Legislature for $20,000, and having thus obtained control of the State government, to put Hayes electors in jail and lock them up in separate cells until the day for casting the electoral votes had passed. He never had any knowledge of any such plot. The following translation of the cipher dispatch sent by him was then submitted to the witness, the date and address being the same as those of a former dispatch:

Telegram received too late to answer last night. Don't quite understand. Do you want me to go home of Stearns (Florida)? Board late last night demanded $75,000 for giving us two or three electors. The interceder will want something besides, think $10,000. What shall I do? Get no aid from Hampton party, who to say the least, are indifferent.

Weed said that the tenor of this dispatch was in accordance with events which occurred; the interceder mentioned was Hardy Solomon. Reference to the Hampton party accorded with the impression of many persons at the time, that Hampton and his friends cared much more about the State ticket than the vote for President. The dispatch to General Gordon, already mentioned as mistranslated was entirely in reference to court matters.

A number of telegrams were read, many of which the witness had no recollection of, and the cipher words in some others he could not explain.

Witness to Chairman—The proposition as to the buying out of the Returning Board was submitted to Mr. Havemeyer, and at first I was led to believe that the money would be sent me. It fell through, however. Outside of Mr. Havemeyer, I do not think I ever mentioned the matter of negotiation to a single soul.

THE WITNESS CALLED TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

To Mr. Reed—A few days after the election, I came on to New York and received a telegram, from whom I cannot state, requesting me to go to South Carolina. I called into the Everett House, and there I got my cipher.

Q.—Who gave it to you? A.—I really forget, but my impression is that it was Pelton.

Q.—Pelton was Secretary of the National Democratic Committee; was he not? A.—He was.

Q.—Then you got it from him? A.—I suppose so; but I cannot say positively. As to the correctness of the *Tribune* ciphers I cannot give an expression, for the reason that I have not read them.

Mr. Reed—Did you suppose Mr. Pelton could raise the $80,000 requisite? A.—I did. I know that the Executive Committee of the National Democratic party would have given the money if asked for it. Subsequently, I met Pelton in Baltimore when he told me that the money could not be raised. Mr. Tilden brought me to order in very forcible terms for having attempted to make a trade with the Returning Board, and repeated his positive abhorrence of any such scheme.

Q.—Mr. Pelton went to Canada did he not? A.—He did, but it was long before the publication of the cipher dispatches and he went there under medical advice, having suffered considerably from excitement and incidental troubles attending the election. Mr. Pelton was the only one with whom I had any conversation before I left for South Carolina, and I looked upon him as being head of the movement. Mr. Solomon showed me a number of telegrams from Republican parties as he said trying to buy him out but he would not permit me to see the signatures.

Q.—Why did you change your name? A.—Because I was afraid that the Western Union Telegraph Company would tamper with our messages. They knew me to be a politician, hence the precaution taken..

Mr. Hiscock—You are, and have been known as a great friend of Mr. Tilden's politically? A.—I was, and a very active friend of his both before and after his nomination.

Q.—When you got to the Everett House after your return from Baltimore, who did you meet? A.—I met William L. Scott of Erie, Pa.; I think Abraham S. Hewitt of this city, Mr. Edward Cooper, now Mayor of this city, and Mr. Pelton. The latter gave me instructions to send or direct all my telegrams to Mr. Henry Havemeyer from whom he could get copies. On the occasion of Mr. Pelton's visit to me in Baltimore, he told me he expected to receive money that morning from Mr. Edward Cooper, but as I have already stated the money was not forthcoming and the whole movement fell through.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

At the evening session of the Potter Committee, Mr. Hiscock cross-examined Weed. Various telegrams were read, some of which the witness declared were incorrectly translated. Of the others he had no recollection, and several attributed to him he never sent, and some purporting to be sent him he never received.

Q.—Now, assuming these dispatches to be correct, do you think it likely Pelton, after being remonstrated with by Tilden, would have kept up negotiations in reference to South Corolina? A.—I cannot answer that question as to South Carolina, but I know he kept up negotiations for Florida. I did not see Mr. Tilden till after the decision of the South Carolina Returning Board. I cannot assume these translations to be correct. I don't remember giving a cipher and key to anyone else but Pelton. I most always stopped at the Everett House on my way down town.

By Mr. Reed—Now this dispatch in your cipher, by Mr. Haskell to you, "Why don't Smith Weed answer Pope. This of last consequence." A.—I have no recollection of what I replied to that. I presume I received it. My impression is that I left the cipher with Haskell in South Carolina.

Q.—Do you mean to say you have no recollection of Pelton hunting you up with this dispatch and of your replying to it. A.—I have answered that before. I claim a witness has some rights.

Mr. Reed insinuated the witness' recollection seemed to grow as questions were asked. He said Weed's memory appeared to be poor on important points. Here quite a little breeze occurred among the members of the Committee. Some of them held the witness had a perfect right to correct his testimony.

Mr. Weed continued: I don't know of one dollar having been sent South on my recommendation. On my return to New York I made no effort to raise the money. I held out some hopes to Solomon before his return to South Carolina. I kept him here in the hope that they down South might give us votes in expectation that he would get the money.

Q.—Now, Mr. Weed, in the cipher of "Pope" of the 22d of November "have January friends in New York inform their friends by Jo. in New Orleans that both is from &c." Does not both mean "Court"? A.—I should say it might read rather "Returning Board."

Mr. Weed said the trouble with all these dispatches is that they treat words as ciphers except when it suits them to do otherwise. They take a cipher word and use it as a regular word. I had no communication with these gentlemen such as would lead to the control of the Senate or House. It was solely about the action in the courts and the money needed for conducting matters there. This ended Weed's examination.

MAYOR COOPER EXAMINED.

Mayor Cooper here entered the room, and requested permission to be examined

The evidence of Mr. Weed, in connection with the mention of Mr. Cooper's name was read to him. It was in substance a conversation which Mr. Weed had with Mr. Pelton in Baltimore, in which Pelton said he expected money, some $80,000, for South Carolina to be sent him by Edward Cooper.

Mr. Cooper said: I saw Pelton the evening before he went to Baltimore in Governor Tilden's house. He was about going to the train and said he was going to Baltimore to meet Weed and others, and he might want to telegraph me and to send him some money. The next day I received a telegram from Pelton asking me for $50,000 or $80,000. I was astonished and went at once to Gov. Tilden's house and he said Pelton must be telegraphed to return at once. I never was authorized to send Pelton any money nor did I intend to do so. Tilden was also surprised at Pelton's dispatch.

LIGHT EXPENSES OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Here Mayor Cooper submitted a statement of the expenditures of the National Democratic Committee of which he was Treasurer. The total amount expended was $15,340 from the day of the election up to the present. It was made up of incidental and necessary expenses incurred. I cannot say whether Gov. Tilden knew where Pelton was going. He seemed angry and impatient when he heard Pelton had gone to Baltimore and on hearing of the dispatch he said Pelton should be ordered home immediately. His impression of Pelton's dispatch was the same as mine, namely, that he was negotiating to purchase an electoral vote. I never knew of Tilden making any attempt to purchase electoral votes. I never knew of any proposition directly or indirectly to use money in Florida. I did not know a cipher used between Weed and Pelton.

By Mr. Hiscock—Do you think Pelton took on himself the responsibility of trying to purchase the Fiorida Returning Board or an electoral vote, and although confidential with Mr. Tilden, the moment the domains of corruption were touched, kept all that secret from Mr. Tilden? A.—From what I have seen published, I should judge so. I cannot account for Pelton's telegraphing me for so large a sum of money. It astonished me very much, but I don't think I called the attention of the other members of the National Democratic Committee to his action. He was not an officer of the committee, although he took a very active part in its work. I was satisfied the moment I spoke to Mr. Tilden about the dispatch from Pelton that he was totally unaware of Pelton's negotiations. That Mr. Weed should be in Baltimore at the time with Pelton made a strong impression on my mind. I think I mentioned that fact to Mr. Tilden. I know nothing about money for Oregon, whether it was furnished, where it came from or where it went to. I thought Pelton's action in telegraphing me for such a large amount of money was preposterous. I had no such amount of money to give away or lend. I did not tell Mr. Tilden of the matter with the idea that he would raise the money, and even if he concluded to raise it I would not be a party to sending it to Florida. There was no effort made to sever Mr. Pelton's connections with the National Democratic Committee after his actions.

By Mr. Reed—Why was no action taken to remove Pelton from his connection with the National Democratic Committee after he was caught in this action?

The quession was objected to by Mr. Springer.

Mr. Cooper replied: Well, as he was not an officer of the National Committee they could take no action in the matter, and secondly, as Pelton could get no money except through myself as treasurer, or Mr. Tilden, it seemed there was no danger of his doing much with us and so the matter dropped.

Mr. Cooper said that Mr. Tilden had a telegraph wire into his house during the election. He thought, however, it was entirely a local wire, and only connected with the headquarters on Liberty street, and the Everett House. No Western Union dispatches came over that wire.

After some further questions, Cooper's examination was concluded.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow. It was decided to subpœna Governor Chamberlain.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The Potter Committee met to-day. General Lyman Sheldon, one of the Hayes electors in Louisiana was sworn and made a brief statement relative to certificates which have been claimed to contain forged signatures. He knew of no forgeries having been committed. He knew nothing of the Smith certificate and never heard of it till he saw it mentioned in the press.

Joseph H. Maddox being sworn was examined by the Chairman relative to the charges contained in the affidavit of St. Martin. He denied every assertion made by St. Martin. The cross-examination was deferred until to-morrow. Adjourned.

The Safe Deposit Co. of Pittsburgh, No. 83 Fourth avenue, is prepared to take care of all your valuables on the following terms: Bonds, money, &c., $1 00 per $1,000 per annum; silver ware and valuables, $1 00 per $100 per annum, or will rent you a safe in its fire and burglar proof vault at from $10 to $100 per annum, according to size.

Call and inspect the admirable arrangements for the safety of property, and don't have it exposed to the operations of burglars. d&w

THE OLD WORLD.

Discussion on President Grevy's Forthcoming Message.

The Military Cordon to Prevent the Spread of [the Plague Insufficient.]

THE PLAGUE.

MEASURES OF PRECAUTION.

MALTA, February 5.—The authorities have decided to impose twenty one days quarantine on vessels arriving from Russian ports, in the Black sea and sea of Azop.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 5.—The municipal, provincial and other sanitary committees are being organized to promote cleanliness among the poorer classes. Lectures on the plague are given at the medical schools.

EFFECTS ON AMERICAN COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, February 5.—There is much discussion on the Produce Exchange and in financial circles as to the effect likely to be produced on the business interests of this country by the ravages of the plague in Southern Russia. The establishment of the military cordon around the infected district and the measures being taken by other European powers for the prevention of the spread of the disease are spoken of as laying an embargo on the export of Russian grain and other products. The dread of the plague in infected districts is also thought likely to prevent sowing seed for future crop. These elements of the situation were thoroughly canvassed and as far as yet observed the opinion on 'Change seems general that from these troubles will spring an extraordinary European demand for cereals of the United States, consequent on the rise of prices, and a brisk and profitable business in their transportation from the west to the seaboard and to Europe.

LONDON, February 5.—A St. Petersburgh correspondent says four more fatal cases of the plague are reported at Selitreno. The correspondent is personally cognizant of two successful evasions of the military cordon, which is very inefficient.

ORIGIN OF THE PLAGUE.

LONDON, February 3.—The origin of the plague in Russia is thus given: A Cossack, returning from the war to Wettinska, brought his lady love a shawl, which she wore two days, and sickened with all the symptoms of the plague, and died. The following four days other members of her family died. The disease spread rapidly, the local authorities not paying any attention to it till half the inhabitants died, and the remainder were unable to bury the victims.

Then, when the epidemic had assumed serious dimensions, energetic means were taken for preventing its spreading, and strict quarantines were established; firstly, in towns and villages, shutting off the streets where the plague reigns from the rest of the place, and secondly, by surrounding the villages with troops so that nobody is allowed to pass in or out. The panic in Russia is almost incredible. Every class and station in life have petitioned for the entire cessation of all intercourse, even of postal communication between the rest of Russia and the Volga. Letters sent from Astrakhan and Zaritzin are not received by the persons to whom they are addressed. Some people even refuse to take paper money, fearing the germ of infection might be communicated through it.

It is almost impossible to describe the terror which has taken possession of the people. The Russian Sanitary Commission has proposed to shut off the Volga line from all intercourse with Western Russia, and permit communication only under quarantine.

BERLIN, February 5.—An imperial decree has been published establishing strict passport regulations between Russia and Germany after February 10. Every traveler, before entering Germany, must prove that he has not been in the suspected or infected district within twenty days. All clothes and baggage must be disinfected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

H

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Trick of the Camerons and of Ancient "Billy Marks."

Anti-Discrimination in the Legislature and Congress.

Laying the Ropes for an Extra Session Next Year.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, January 30.—So far as Allegheny is concerned the whole administration is turned upside down on account of a little office, the sealer of weights and measures. If Mackey had lived, Miles Humphreys would have been the man. He knew the value of such men as Humphreys, but the scramble that goes on now has little regard for value. Humphreys has not been here, he takes things moderately. One cannot resist the belief that all this pulling and hauling, this bitterness on every side must result very unfavorably for the Republican party in the future. Things never were so lumpy and jerky as they seem to be now. Sheriff Elliott bounces Dave Lane in open Senate, and Hoyt puts off to consult Don. Don is a sticker; he believes in fighting it out when he starts in.

Don will recommend Hoyt to stand by the men who do the work; that was one of Mackey's maxims. Hoyt will come back full of determination to take care of the boys. In the last one or two Cameron fights for Senator, Don showed himself up at the Capitol and legged around among the members for the old gentleman. This he didn't do for himself.

OLD SIMON'S ELECTIONS.

Simon Cameron was elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania four different times. The first time was in 1845 to take the place of Buchanan, who resigned to go into Polk's cabinet as Secretary of State. They had five ballots. Findley Patterson, who now sits in the front row, with shaking head and trembling hand, was then Speaker of the House, in the full vigor of his intellect. Sixty-seven were necessary for a choice. On the first ballot George W. Woodward had 54, and the rest scattered, Cameron and James Cooper getting 11 each. On the second ballot Cameron came up from eleven to twenty-four, Woodward lost one having fifty-three, and many of the names were dropped. On the third ballot Cameron got forty-three, Woodward fifty-five. On the fourth ballot, Cameron got fifty-five, Woodward fifty-six, scattering, twenty. On the fifth ballot, Cameron got sixty-seven, just ths number required, Woodward got fifty-five, scattering, six, whereupon the President of the Convention declared, that Simon Cameron was duly elected a Senator, to represent this State in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term for which James Buchanan was elected.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEMBERS.

Cornelius Darrah was in the Senate from Allegheny county and voted first for Walter Forward, then for James Cooper, and the last three ballots for Simon Cameron.

George Darsie, the father-in-law of Post-Master Anderson, was also in the Senate from Allegheny county. He voted on first ballot for John Banks, on second for Jared R. Ingersoll, on the third for John Banks, on fourth for Charles Gibbons, and on the fifth for Simon Cameron.

Thomas J. Bigham was in the House. He voted first for Harmer Denny and then the other four ballots for Simon Cameron.

Fauntley Muse and Israel Painter were in from Westmoreland. Muse voted for Cameron all through and Painter for Woodward.

Alex. Hilands, who was afterwards clerk of the Orphans Court in Allegheny, voted first for John Banks, then for George W. Woodward, then for Simon Cameron, the last three ballots. John C. Harper, voted first for James Cooper and then for Simon Cameron.

A. Herr Smith, who now represents the Lancaster district in Congress, voted first for Wm. M. Hiester, next for James Cooper, and the next three times for Cameron.

It will be seen by the record that Allegheny was pretty solid on the old man at the beginning of things Senatorial. What a lucky man Simon Cameron has been. He beat Billy Marks.

"WONDERFUL THE LUCK OF BILLY MARKS."

When Cameron was first elected that was a saying much in use. It had its origin in the election of a United States Senator. One William Marks had made a close canvas for County Auditor of Allegheny, and had been defeated. They sent him to the State Senate next year to make it square. A kink occurred in the organization, and Marks was elected Speaker of the Senate. A bigger hitch still occurred in the election of United States Senator. Sam Randall's father, Josiah Randall, came down from Philadelphia one night, made Marks a Mason, and the next day he was elected United States Senator. "Wonderful the luck of Billy Marks." This was in 1825. When his successor was to be selected the Allegheny delegation presented the name of Wm. Wilkins, and the curious circumstances of two brothers-in-law, George M. Dallas and Wm. Wilkins, being selected at the same session as United States Senators was witnessed.

HORSE CAR FARE.

The repeal of the extra cent on the horse car fares will again create considerable feeling. One of the claims for its continuance in Philadelphia was that when they sold tickets they gave five for a quarter but on single fares they collected the extra cent to compel people to buy tickets. It saved them, they said, from being robbed by the conductors. But all last year in Philadelphia the passenger railways sold the tickets for exactly the same price—four tickets for twenty-four cents—and that is one of the reasons why the people complain there.

The roads in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City are different. Most of them have two or three different fares, and on the Pittsburgh side at least pretty general satisfaction is expressed. The bill presented is intended for the Allegheny side of the river however, and is a dig at Capt. Kountz and the owners of the Manchester line.

AN EIGHT YEAR CLOCK.

There is a great curiosity on the main street at a jewelry store kept by Mr. Denshey, opposite the Jones House. It is the nearest approach to perpetual motion I have yet seen. An electric clock that has run for eight years without any battery or renewal of any kind, the electricity being furnished by sinking a zinc copper plate into the earth some twenty inches; the earth furnishes the fluid and is conducted to the clock up stairs by two wires. Then by an ingenious cutting off of the circuit the pendulum is swung. The clock was built by Daniel Drawbach, a modest genius who lives some four miles from Harrisburg out on the Cumberland road, at a little village called Milltown. It is worth a visit to Denshey's establishment to see this curiosity.

ONE WAY TO DO IT.

The modest little bill of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) to complete the organization of the National Guards, will cover up some of the inaugural time expenses, and transportation for military display. The Republicans can cut it fat when they start in.

THE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BILL.

All the fuss and talk about the Reagan bill is just so much lost time. The resolutions were thrown into the Legislative hopper without much consideration. They were not even drawn according to the customary form. They usually read "Instructing our Senators and *requesting* our members" to favor or oppose, &c., &c. The one I heard read proposed to instruct members as well as Senators. A member of Congress cares nothing about the Legislature. He looks out whether he is solid in his district or not, or whether the advantages he can gain from a disregard of their wishes are sufficient encouragement to him. These circumstances are also altered by the facts of whether this is his first or second term, or whether he is a candidate for some State office after his constituents, who are "foolishly fond of him," get through with his services in Washington.

But resolutions in the Pennsylvania Legislature can't affect the Anti-discrimination bill in Congress very much. The members have voted on it in the House, and it is now before a sub-committee of the Senate, where it is thought it will be strangled. The Democratic House has done its duty. The stick is in the Republican Senate, where everybody knew it would be, and the Republican Legislature of Pennsylvania may throw up all the rockets they please to fool the people, any one who wants to see through it can.

A TEST OF LEGISLATIVE VIRTUE.

The bill of Mr. Fulton of Indiana county, regulating the election of State Treasurer, will avoid a session of the Legislature next year unless—and here it comes in—unless the members should think that a little pay next year would be handy, and this avoidance would then speedily get on the objected list. If they pass this Fulton bill, it virtually votes one thousand dollars apiece out of each of their pockets for the year 1880, because if Governor Hoyt calls them together to count the vote, as he is empowered to do, he will add to the call a word or two about such other general legislation as may be deemed necessary.

Of course no one sees any great harm in an extra session next year. It is hardly to be expected that under the new Constitution everything would work well the first trial. For instance most of the appropriation bills this year have been drawn and presented providing for the single year instead of for two years, and no doubt many of them will be passed that way.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The act which passed the Senate enlarging the powers of women, to act as corporators of any association for the purpose of learning, benevolence, charity or religion, is another step forward. There are several bills of that character in the House, one allowing them to act as prison inspectors. There has been several troublesome decisions in Philadelphia lately in regard to women holding shares in Building and Loan Associations, and that difficulty will be met by an act now being prepared by Mr. John E. Faunce, who, as a solicitor of several of these useful associations, knows how to apply the act. J. C.

A Lesson for Watchers.

In Paris the other day a young lady went into one of the great drapery houses to shop with her maid. They keep watchers there; and one of these, making sure he had seen something, presently tapped the young lady on the shoulder and asked her to follow him to the searching-room. "You have just put a pair of new gloves in your pocket, mademoiselle; don't deny it." "I know I have," said the young lady quietly, "and if you will be good enough to look inside them you will see that, as they were bought at another house, they could hardly have been stolen from this." "That was so," as our cousins say. The watcher had simply made a mistake; and he and the whole gang of watchers began to grovel in excuses. "Now," said the lady, turning to her maid, "go to the nearest Commissary of Police and tell him that the daughter of Prince Orloff requires his protection." It was the very awkwardest of blunders; her father was the Russian Ambassador. The contrite drapery company is offering thousands to hush it up.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

The Cameron Wood-Cut.

[Chambersburg Valley Spirit.]

The Lancaster *Examiner* of January 22d contained a stunning wood-cut portrait of Hon. James Donald Cameron. The nose and horsetail on his upper lip are striking features of his face. It is a long enough nose for smelling mule contracts, but too short a horsetail for whisking away the taint of corruption.

Veteran Teeth.

It is pleasant to see in the mouths of the aged, teeth that have withstood the ravages of time.

All teeth may be preserved perfect and serviceable, pure in color, and underanged in position during a whole life-time, by the regular use of SOZODONT.

Everlasting attachments are made with Spalding's Glue.

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WAX CANDLES FOR CANDLEMAS DAY.

WHITE WAX CANDLES,
RED WAX CANDLES,
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Sizes 1 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb., 1-8 lb., 1-12 lb.

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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECond-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 20 feet double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street.
ap4:tf&W R. MUNROE

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$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., AUGUSTA, MAINE. fe1:1yr-W

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THE GREAT

PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such **wonderful cures** of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using **Pond's Extract.**

Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the **Extract.** No other medicine will cure as quickly.

Hemorrhages. For staunching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our **Nasal** and **Female Syringes** and **Inhalers** are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our **Nasal Syringe** is of essential service in these cases.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. It is a panacea, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

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POND'S EXTRACT Has been imitated. The genuine article has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and Company's trade mark on surrounding wrapper. It is never sold in bulk. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation, however much you may be pressed.

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It is also a "Private Medical Adviser," on diseases, resulting from impure sexual associations, and on self-abuse, (the secret habits of youth,) and its effects on after life, causing Nightly Emissions, Loss of Vigor, etc., and making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts. A book for private and considerate reading that no one of adult age, should be without, as ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. It contains more that is useful in any other work, and has 600 pages, with over 100 Plate Engravings, and Woodcuts. Sent sealed for $1. Address: Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
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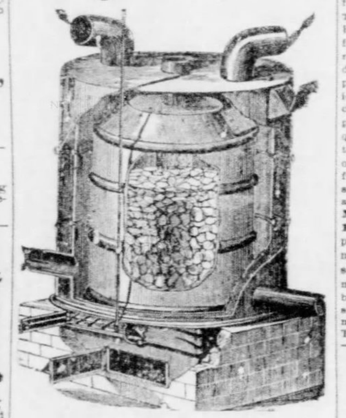

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PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diplom a in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.—

Application for a Bank Charter.

This is to give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit," approved May 13, 1876, an application will be made for a Charter, or Certificate, of incorporation to be issued to the Banking Association to be known by the name and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," to be located in the Borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, the object of which corporation shall be to transact a banking business in accordance with the provisions of said act of Assembly, the amount of the capital thereof to be sixty thousand dollars. The above application will be made on February 1, A. D. 1879.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
oc19:3m:W

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DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

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By reading and practicing the invaluable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skillful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.
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RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF SYPHILIS GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, HERNIA, ALL URINARY DISEASES, AND SYPHILITIC OR MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, SKIN OR BONES, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As Emissions, Blotches, Dizziness, Nervousness, Dimness of Sight, Coughs, Indigestion, Consumption, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Sexual Power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young married or single. All communications confidential. Address

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF DEPOSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, who have not made a deposit within two (2) years and whose dividends amount to at least five (5) dollars, which have not been entered on their books. This statement is published annually in accordance with the Charter.

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Ann E. Biddle, in trust	367 51	Ulrich Haug	2,047 13	Susan Carroll	131 08
John F. Bennett, in trust	21 07	Henry C. Watson, in trust	53 92	Maggie W. Siebert, in trust	50 27
John F. Bennett, in trust	21 07	Mollie E. Roberts	23 28	Maggie W. Siebert in trust	51 71
Charles A. Sankey	314 77	Richard Hennessy	505 51	William Horsley	74 78
Mary A. Sankey	2,249 68	Anna Pichl	1,600 87	Margaret Merriman	86 83
Mary B. Porter	511 89	John M. Conner	45 18	Mary A. Espey	237 83
Wm. P. Eichbaum, in trust	12 09	John B. Kerfoot, in trust	157 41	Julia McMahon	114 76
Noah Kearnes	15 50	Emily C. Beach	315 20	Eliza Wallace	136 20
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William S. Lavely, in trust	19 17	Robert R. Bell	1,032 25	William M. Maguire	52 62
Lovinia McKelvey	1,095 60	John Dodds	239 97	Josiah Hollingshead	151 18
Daniel W. Davidson	13 80	William McKerahan	216 74	Elizabeth Rose	298 53
Elizabeth Barth	59 87	Maria S. Behring	203 36	Robert B. Hunter	178 79
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Jane Mecribbeny	396 10	Kate Little	235 00	Mary McGourlick	447 36
James Gormley	57 44	Catharine Betz	325 17	Mary J. Kennedy	393 63
Martin Hohlwig	10 60	Henry J. Fox	16 10	Bridget Bryarton	148 93
William Bailey	772 02	Elizabeth E. Graham	81 61	John W. Boyce	108 36
B. L. Fahnestock, in trust	38 47	Mary Mackey	58 63	Annie Stewart	41 59
Margaret Gormley	602 88	Jane Large	323 07	Eliza Lynch	111 15
Herman Borgerding	945 93	Orie M. Gourley	78 04	Edward Hughes	118 21
Hugh M. Scott	74 85	Cordelia Bailey	163 07	W. H. Howard	4,568 39
Helen B. Evans	22 57	Florence P. Nimon, in trust	208 55	Henry M. Davis	197 60
Indie B. Evans	22 57	Mary J. Hart	178 54	Millie Graham	255 23
John Jordan	156 16	Helen E. Evans	22 57	Caroline Rittiger	256 50
William M. Coleman	135 66	John Clements	196 76	Smith C. Gormly	1,292 17
George A. Thompson	504 67	Mary Fraumann	299 58	Sarah Oakes	30 97
Smith F. Grier	1,352 74	Augusta Wagner	37 71	Edward Dunkerly	193 12
Jacob Hirshfeld, in trust	375 85	Thomas Leech	218 05	John A. Jackson, in trust	25 69
John F. Neel	677 91	William Tanner	24 82	Thomas Williams	22 27		50 92
Matthew Maclean, Jr	47 17	Edward N. B. Mershon	519 49	James S. McNary	150 69
Jacob F. Peffer	2,121 37	Margaretha Hauch, in trust	386 85	William Woods, in trust	50 92
Lisette Weise, in trust	76 97	Ernest Nickel, in trust	20 69	William Woods, in trust	50 92
Agnes T. Hutchison	49 45	Ernest Nickel, in trust	20 69	William Woods, in trust	50 92
Jane Ford	25 01	Mary Farrell	69 50	Maggie McKelvey	43 08
Cyrus Fitch	1,099 32	William McClaren	168 95	Archibald Woodside, in trust	32 50
Elizabeth A. Allen, in trust	23 96	Elizabeth McClaren	165 13	Henry C. Witt	652 38
Jacob Hirshfeld, in trust	367 51	Jane Gorman	137 20	Maria Adams	388 99
John F. Bennett, in trust	21 07	Mary A. Porter	13 82	James Donaldson	229 56
John F. Bennett, in trust	21 07	Henry Williams	3,236 18	Wilhelmina Fritsch	66 25
Charles A. Sankey	314 77	Richard H. Sanders	147 77	Christopher Richmond	33 64
Mary A. Sankey	2,249 68	Mary L. Stevenson	1,914 01	C. A.

PRESIDENT GREVY.

The Result in France Subject of General Congratulation.

A Sketch of the Political Career of the New President.

VERSAILLES, January 30.—The Senate and subsequently the Congress, received President MacMahon's letter with profound silence.

Following is the text of the President's letter announcing his resignation:

"At the opening of the session of the Chambers, the Ministry presented to you a program, which, while affording satisfaction to public opinion appeared to the Cabinet such as might be voted without danger to security or good administration of the country. Putting aside all personal views, I had given the program my approbation, for I was sacrificing no principle to which conscience commanded me to remain faithful. To-day, the Ministry, thinking to respond to the opinion of the majority in the Chambers, proposes me in regard to high military commands, some general measures which I consider contrary to the interests of the army and consequently to those of the country. I cannot subscribe to them. Any other ministry taken from the majority would impose upon me the same conditions. I consider myself, therefore, bound to shorten the duration of the mandate which the National Assembly confided to me, and I therefore tender my resignation. In quitting power, I have the consolation of thinking that during the fifty-three years I devoted to the service of my country, either as a soldier or citizen, I have never been guided by sentiments other than honor and duty and absolute devotion to my country. I request you to communicate my decision to the Chambers.

[Signed] MACMAHON,
Duke of Magenta.

The proceedings in the Congress of the two Chambers were opened by M. Martel, who again read President MacMahon's letter of resignation and articles of the constitution.

M. De Gavardie, Senator, amid shouts of disapprobation, asked whether Congress accepted the resignation of President MacMahon. The Congress set this inquiry aside by voting the previous question by a large majority.

The Congress, after appointing tellers, proceeded to vote for a President of the republic. Seven hundred and thirteen Senators and Deputies were present, of whom 670 voted. The absolute majority required was 336.

M. Jules Grevy obtained 536 votes and De Chansly 99. M. Grevy was accordingly declared elected and was proclaimed President of the Republic for a term of seven years. Forty-three blank voting papers were deposited.

M. Dufaure was loudly cheered when he cast his vote. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies then resumed their separate sittings.

The voting in the Congress for President was secret. The only incidents were the applauding of Victor Hugo and others by the Left as they advanced to the tribunal, and hooting at Baragnon, Broglie, Buffet, and other unpopular members of the Right. Simon and Rouher were comparatively unnoticed. There was a perfect frenzy of enthusiasm when the figures were announced, members of the Left and the public in the galleries rising in a body and repeatedly shouting, *Viva la Republique!*

GENERAL SATISFACTION AT THE RESULT.

PARIS, January 31.—A Cabinet Council was held this morning at President Grevy's private residence. Minister Teisserenc De Bort will probably be appointed Ambassador to England, Gen. Chauzey to Russia, and Col. D'Audlu to Austria. There is a general feeling of gratification throughout France at the issue of the crisis. Flags are flying in many parts of Paris.

The *Soir* has reason to believe Dufaure has consented to retain the Premiership on condition of the formal abandonment of the impeachment system.

The German press generally approves Grevy's election.

LONDON, January 31.—The newspapers are unanimous in congratulating France on yesterday's proceedings.

The *Standard* hears M. Teissierenc Debort, Minister of Commerce, M. Bardoux, Minister of Public Instruction and M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will retire from the Cabinet, and the Premier, Dufaure, will only remain a few weeks.

A Paris dispatch says Gambetta's election to the Chair of the Chamber of Deputies is regarded as giving him a consultation voice in the Government. Italy and Spain have received news of M. Grevy's election without comment. Germany is only anxious. Waddington and De St. Vallier will retain their posts.

A Paris dispatch says the French Ambassadors at St. Petersburg and Vienna have resigned, or are about to resign.

BERLIN, January 31.—The *Post*, commenting on the situation in France, says recent events have introduced a party conflict into the French army, and on this rock either the army or the republic must founder.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF HIS LONG AND USEFUL CAREER.

The new President of the French Republic, Francois Paul Jules Grevy, was born at Montsous-Vandrez, in the Department of the Jura, in 1813. His parents were well-to-do farmers. Having terminated his collegiate course, young Grevy went to Paris to prepare himself for the practice of the law. He took part in the revolution of 1830, while a student. Admitted to the bar, M. Grevy became very successful, and soon occupied a most honorable position. He was ever remarkable as a quiet, austere and very dignified person. In 1848, when the Revolution again triumphed, M. Grevy was appointed Commissary of the Republic for the Department of the Jura, and filled the post in a manner which reflected great credit upon his mind and heart. He was scrupulously just, and treated the opponents of the Government he represented with a kindly moderation. Such a course gained for M. Grevy many friends and admirers, and when the elections for the "Assemblee Constituante" took place he was almost unanimously elected Representative.

HIS EARLY CAREER IN THE ASSEMBLY.

When he entered the Chamber of Deputies, M. Grevy was chosen as a member of the committee serving as Council of State, and elected one of the Vice Presidents of the Assembly, in which capacity he gave proofs of the prudence, dignity and impartiality which have ever since distinguished him. His tact and intelligence in directing and controlling discussion were so evident, so marked, as to insure him the esteem and respect of even those who were his political opponents, and soon M. Grevy became renowned as a determined, honest director of the legislative debates. In fact, he has always been a declared partisan of freedom in all its phases, and was always desirous that the journals of every political shade might be allowed to freely discuss the acts of the Chambers. Among those who most strenuously opposed the expedition to Rome was M. Grevy, and it was only when the *coup d'etat* came that his constant efforts in the cause of liberty were momentarily paralyzed.

UNDER NAPOLEON THE THIRD.

M. Grevy protested against the usurpation of Napoleon, and was arrested and imprisoned in the Mazas. When liberated some time after, the Deputy from the Jura gave up public life and resumed his professional career. Unhappily affected by having seen the success of manœuvres which he had suspected and denounced beforehand, M. Grevy kept aloof from politics and sternly refused all the advances made him by the Imperial Government. It was only in 1868 that he gave way to the proposals of his friends, and became a candidate in the Jura for the Chamber of Deputies, in opposition to the official candidate. The administration made huge efforts to defeat M. Grevy, but he was elected by an overwhelming majority. The result throughout France gave evidence of the universal popularity of the successful candidate, and the Emperor spoke of M. Grevy's election as a "misfortune." Having resumed his seat in the Chamber, M. Grevy gave evidence of the same dignity, moderation, but unflinching Republicanism, which had marked his early career. Having been appointed President of the Left, he refused all transactions with the Imperial power, and his short reply to its advances became famous. "Neither dupnor accomplice," asserted M. Grevy; and the words rang throughout the country with ominous import for the empire. From that moment until the downfall of Napoleon III. M. Grevy continued in the Chamber of Deputies, to be the constant advocate of liberty of the people and in no single instance did he depart from the course he had marked out for himself from the first moment of re-entering public life.

GREVY AND GAMBETTA.

On the 4th of September, 1870, when the Sedan disaster became known in Paris, and the National Guard pronounced the "decheance" of the Empire and proclaimed the Republic, M. Grevy at night rallied a certain number of Deputies in the dining-room of the mansion usually occupied by the President of the Assembly, and prepared with them a manifest which, with other delegates, he took to the Hotel de Ville, accompanied by M. Thiers. Arrived there, they found a new government already formed, but M. Grevy was unwilling to associate himself with them in any way, and retired from the place with M. Thiers.

Even before the struggle with Germany was over, M. Grevy was disposed to give up the contest, and in October, 1870, he presented himself to Gambetta at Tour as the spokesman of six other Republicans. He then declared that France desired peace, that Germany desired peace, that Bismarck was not averse to peace, but that Germany could not consider the Government of National Defense as a regular Government, and therefore could not treat with it for peace. He therefore urged the election of another Government with which that of Prussia could treat, and that Bismarck was perfectly ready to allow the elections for such a government to go forward undisturbed. "We shall not be likely," he added, "to obtain a month hence better terms than are now extended to us; in a month hence thousands more will have perished. France will be more completely ruined; it will be still more difficult for her to find auxiliaries in Europe. We want a Government recognized by the principal Powers of Europe; and we must not deceive ourselves by supposing that our actual Government is at all likely to be recognized." This appeal was listened to by M. Gambetta respectfully, but it produced no effect upon his colleagues, or the French public at large. In the heat of the argument between the two, Gambetta declared that the time was one for acting, not for deliberating—though deliberting was not the exact word he used. Whereat M. Grevy, retorted, "Do what you may, you will never be a Republican: you are fated to die in the skin of a rebel." These words have not, to this day, been forgotten by either, and from this occasion dated the extreme aversion which M. Grevy for a long time manifested towards the young Dictator, with but little attempt at concealment of his real sentiments. The fervid, go-ahead, often reckless oratory of the popular Tribune not unnaturally grate on the cold, logical, and slightly punctilious mind of the "French Aristides," as he has often been termed. In fact, the only occasion on which M. Grevy, during the long period in which he has presided over the old Assembly and the present Chamber of Deputies, has ever departed from his strict impartiality as a President have been those when M. Gambetta was speaking. Fearful of letting his personal feelings sway his judgment, he allowed the ex-Dictator to say things which he would scarcely tolerate from any other quarter, and on the days when it was certain beforehand that Gambetta would ascend the tribune, he frequently left the chair to one of the Vice Presidents.

AS PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

When at last, in February, 1871, the regular government, the establishment of which he had so earnestly urged four months before, was inaugurated through the election of a Constituent Assembly, M. Grevy was elected a member by the Department of the Jura, on this simple program: "The Republic forever!" "Peace, without revenge, by all means acceptable!" On February 15, a week after the opening of the session, he was called to the Presidential chair by an almost unanimous vote, and for more than two years he retained his presidency, being seven times re-elected. On his first election to the chair, he received 519 votes to 19 for opposing candidates, and on the last occasion—November 12, 1872—he received 462 votes to 43 in opposition. On April 2, 1873 not quite two months before M. Thiers' overthrow by the coalition of the 24th of May, M. Grevy absented himself from the sitting, and thereby resigned the chair. This course he took because of an insult by the Marquis de Grammont, an apology for which he failed to extort from the Right. A Radical deputy had, on the preceding day, characterized a report on the Lyens Municipality bill as trumpery, whereupon the Marquis accused the Radical of impertinence and refused to retract his language at the command of the President. The members of the Right threatened to quit the Chamber because of the President's ruling, and M Grevy then declared the sitting ended, after intimating that he would resign the chair. Deputies of all shades of opinions urged him to overlook the affront, and the Assembly even re-elected him to the chair by a vote of 349 to 281, but he stood firm and refused to yield a point.

Thereafter he maintained a dignified reserve, and did not figure conspicuously in public affairs until the division of the Assembly into two branches—the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. He was elected to the latter body, and when it met for organization on March 8, 1876, he was elected its provisional President by a vote of 462 to 6. He has continued to preside over the Chamber of Deputies by successive re-elections until the present time. When the present session opened on the 10th of January, he was re-elected by 335 votes with only 9 in opposition, but on that occasion many of the Deputies of the Right refused to vote.

AFTER M. THIERS' DEATH.

When M. Thiers died, in September, 1877, pending the great political struggle which followed the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies in May previous, M. Gambetta, forgetting the affront put upon him seven years before, selected M. Grevy as the nominal leader of the Republican coalition, and if the Marshal-President had concluded to resign at that time instead of submitting to the expressed will of the nation, M. Grevy would undoubtedly have become President of the Republic in November of that year. Since then, while presiding over the Chamber of Deputies, he has not taken an active part in the political strife, but has calmly and patiently awaited the coming of the crisis, now at hand, which was to make him Chief of the State. He has, however, exerted all his great influence to avert this crisis, figuring, especially, in the efforts which were necessary to persuade Marshal MacMahon to remain in the Presidency after the overwhelming Republican triumph of the fall of 1877.

In 1877 there were systematic disturbances in the Chamber of Deputies by Bonapartists who did not conceal that their object was the discredit of parliamentary government, and M. Grevy threatened to resign the Presidency of the Assembly unless his hands were strengthened. The news of this decided stand of the President occasioned much talk everywhere. On the 15th of May, M. Leblond, Moderate Republican, pursuant to a resolution of the entire Left, moved an alteration in the standing orders restoring the rules of 1849, which gave the President power to suspend the pay of disorderly members, suspend their right to speak, and fix them with the cost of placarding votes of censure passed upon them. These rules relaxed in 1871, but the necessity for them in 1877 was grievously felt, and a large majority served to carry M. Leblond's resolutions.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Regarding M. Grevy's position at the Bar it may be said that he has never been a sensational pleader. Clients were astonished to see that he thought much more of getting them acquitted than of raising himself a pedestal out of their briefs. He argued quietly and never bawled; there were even cases where, suspecting his clients of seeking to make themselves a charlatanic fame out of their prosecutions, he told them so with a frankness that was more new than complimentary. In appearance M. Grevy is a short, dapper man, with a face smooth shaved all but a trim fringing of grey whiskers, thin, firm lips, a square, bald head, grey eyes, and a peremptory voice. He is the incarnation of dignity and Presidential authority. He has no need to resort to strong language or witty sallies to make himself respected; respect is paid him unanimously by right of a career which has been spotless. There is a peculiar neatness in his appearance, and a certain something about him which causes even older and very important people to instinctively range themselves behind him. He was evidently born to command, and takes by a seemingly natural right the front rank. He has an artistic taste, a passion for rare books and works of art, and lives in a style of quiet but very decided elegance. His chief pastimes are shooting and chess playing. In the latter he has acquired a great reputation. He is often seen at the Cafe de la Regence, the rendezvous of chess players, in the Place du Theatre Francaise, competing with the more expert professors of that intricate game. His play is rapid, and he is seldom defeated.

Mrs. General Logan's Gudgeons.

A Washington correspondent thus describes Mrs. Logan's method of assisting her husband in his political aspirations:

"She takes parlors at the first hotel, quietly procures the names of the various gudgeons, and studies up their private history; then, assembling her friends about her from day to day, waits for the fish to come into her net, and she does not wait long. Here comes a huge fellow the fair angler has been waiting for. She knows all about him; more than he knows about himself. 'Why, Dr. Clark, how do you do? I wondered if you were not coming to see me. I was so glad when I heard you had been re-elected, though of course I knew you would be. How is Mrs. Clark?' And so she runs on giving him his fill of flattery. He wonders how she knew that he was Dr. Clark. He is pleased to find this brilliant lady so greatly interested in him and his, but, before he has had time to gather together his dazzled and tickled wits, the siren voice proceeds: "Let me help you to a cup of coffee, doctor. Do you take sugar? Here are a couple of good lumps. Doctor, you are going to vote for my husband—are you not? Now you will—won't you? And the gudgeon says yes. And a few moments later, as he goes away, he says to his friend, who called with him: 'Why do you know what I have done? Why, I told Mrs. Logan I would vote for her husband, and when I went in there I fully intended to vote against him. I had no idea she would ask me outright, and I said 'yes' from politeness, before I thought what I was doing. And I can't go back on my promise to a woman.'"

Where Tomatoes Were First Eaten.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

It is a Newport tradition that tomatoes were first eaten in this country in about 1823, in a house still standing on the corner of Corne and Mill streets. About that time there came here an eccentric Italian painter, Michele Felice Corne. He bought a stable on the street now called for him, fashioned it into a dwelling-house, and there lived and died. Previous to his coming, and long after, tomatoes, then called "love apples," were thought to be poisonous. A gentleman told me to-day that in 1819 he brought them from South Carolina and planted them in his yard, where they were looked upon as curiosities and prized for their beauty. They became later, however, a very unpleasant missile in the hands of the small boy. A charming old lady also told me to-day that in 1824 she was sitting with a sick person when some one brought the invalid as a tempting delicacy some tomatoes. "Would you poison her?" was the exclamation of the astonished attendants, and yet Crone in this section of the town had been serving them for a year previous. As late as 1835 they were regarded as poisonous throughout Connecticut.

One of the Traitors.

[National Labor Union.]

During the campaign in Lycoming county, Pa., last fall, it was asserted that John Gaus, then a candidate on the National ticket, was a Cameron man, and a committee was appointed to see him and bring him before the County Committee. This was done, and he was requested to make a statement. He did so in the presence of the members of the County, and one of the members wrote down his statement as follows:

"This is to certify that John Gaus, candidate for the Legislature, pledges his word and honor that if elected he will not vote for J. Don Cameron for United States Senator and that he will vote for the Greenback caucus nominee."

The Williamsport *Standard* says: "The voters of Lycoming county need not bother their brains much about reaching a conclusion," and the sentiment is re-echoed from all parts of the commonwealth. Down with the traitors!

WE have no hesitation whatever in recommending Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for children teething or suffering from Wind Colic, Diarrhœa or Dysentery.

THE REBEL CLAIMS DEBATE

The Long Dreaded Debate at Length Breaks Out in the House.

Republicans Completely Discomfited in Their Plans and Purposes.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, February 1st, the SPEAKER announced the regular order of business was the morning hour and the pending bill to be the bill for the relief of Maggie Barron.

Mr. CHALMERS said he cared nothing for the payment of loyal Southern claims because loyalty to the Union during the war meant disloyalty to everything he held dear. That many men in the South had been loyal to the Union was nevertheless true, and he did not envy the cheap political capital a Union soldier could make by telling such men he had no more confidence in their honesty than a mouse had in a stuffed cat skin. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Bragg), taking advantage of the well known opposition everywhere, sought to blend the war claims with claims for Southern improvements and endeavored to throw the odor of his dead cat over them. Readiness to suspect corruption in others sometimes indicates an innate tendency to corruption in oneself, and he should therefore not charge corruption on any one. The issues of the war were certainly dead with him. He had but one political faith, to preserve inviolate local self-government; but one political hope, to build up the waste places in the South destroyed by the war. When the West had been in its infancy it had been fostered by the South. Mississippi Democrats stood side by side with those from Michigan in the work of western improvements. He had warned Northern Democrats last session that a refusal to recognize the just demands of the South might result in the defeat of Southern Democrats and the return of representatives who would form alliances with other parties. The rapid growth of independent candidates in the South had already sustained his declaration. He hoped the solid South might still be solid for the Democratic party, but for that portion of it that had the courage and manliness to treat the people of the South as equals and not as inferiors in the Union. The gentleman from Wisconsin had found a bloodier shirt than had ever waved from the battlements of the Republican party, and he was stretching his legs in a frantic effort to climb up to the Republican platform and rob it of its last banner. He had reminded the South of the war debt and of the blood of Union soldiers for which the South was responsible. He (Chalmers) would remind the gentleman the war debt was not yet paid, and the cotton and tobacco States were paying for more of that debt than Wisconsin. He (Chalmers) would reply to the gentleman's (Bragg's) dismissal of a certain supposed class of Southern Democrats, that if there were any sore heads or disappointed Republicans in the North who could not get into Congress without putting on lions' skins of Democracy, they should be very careful not to open their mouths too wide when they got there. (Laughter.)

MR. HOOKER FAVORS ONLY CLAIMS DIVORCED FROM POLITICS.

Mr. HOOKER said every claim against the Government should be so absolutely and completely divorced from political sentiment that no member on either side would regard it as a political question on which parties could be divided. Such a question should be passed upon according to justice and right and not according to a partisan spirit. Mr. Garfield had well predicted not long since that any man who attempted to appeal again to sectional jealousy and sectional animosity on the floor of the House would appeal in vain He hoped such an appeal would be as powerless to effect its object, coming from one side of the Chamber as coming from the other. He (Hooker) could not forget that when the war closed and there were various measures of legislation proposed, intended to lay the iron heel of oppression still heavier on the South, there was found to be a gallant minority of members in the House, led by its present Speaker, who resisted these efforts and banded together to restore the Government to its Constitutional orbit. Members from the South had thus felt they had found manly defenders on the part of the Northern Democracy, men who were willing to throw the mantle of oblivion over the incidents of the war and who were not willing to rake up its dead ashes. If any one supposed there was any other bond between them than that of right and justice, he had a conception of it which had not been thought of by Southern Representatives.

Southern Democrats had voted for the bill to pay $90,000,000 arrearages of pensions to the regular pension appropriation bill of $30,000,000; $5,500,000 to pay for Canadian fisheries and innumerable claims of that sort, and had never asked the question where the money would go. But now that it was proposed to refer some southern claims to the proper tribunal, it was said that would not do; that tribunal might decide the claim to be a just one and that it was too large to be paid. A large portion of the claims now standing on the calendar had been presented years ago, long before there was a single Democrat in the House from the Southern States. He denied the right of any man to charge the Democracy of the south with presenting any false or fraudulent claims against the Government. He thought he could state for the Democracy of the north as well as for that of the south that they were united for the maintainance of the Constitution and of good government, and not by any such tie as that alluded to by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

CHARACTER OF CLAIMS MR. MILLS OPPOSES.

Mr. MILLS expressed his belief not a dollar of money paid for war claims was given to a man whose heart had beaten in sympathy with the confederate cause. Where had loyalty been found in the South during the war? It had been found among the sutlers and dead-beats and skulkers beside Federal armies. They were speculators, men who had no country. To such men about one hundred million dollars had been paid. He had always voted against such claims, and he was in favor of a constitutional amendment excluding such claims. The war was a legacy left by the founders of the Republic, who did not venture to decide the question for themselves. Two millions of the bravest men had to settle it on the battlefield, and to-day a million of them were sleeping in unmarked and unknown graves, while the sutlers and bummers were appealing to the Government to pay them for cotton they gathered up For himself, he should vote against all these claims. [Applause.]

MR. SINGLETON'S REPLY TO BRAGG.

Mr. SINGLETON characterized the charge of Mr. Bragg against the South a most unfounded and unjust slander. Southern representatives who introduced claim bills did not endorse the claims. They simply presented them as a duty to their constituents. As to reading Southern Democrats out of the Democratic party, Mr. SINGLETON said the South had given to the country before the war seven of its Presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk and Taylor. That of one hundred and thirty-six Cabinet officers, the South had furnished sixty-seven, and that no such President had occupied his seat against the will of the people, and no such Cabinet officer had been charged with corruption. Every battle that had been fought before the late war had been fought under Southern leaders, both Presidents and officers. No foot of territory, outside of Alaska, had been acquired under other than Southern Presidents. Mr. Bragg himself was the only babe in the family in the Democracy, and would have to tarry in Jericho till his beard grew. Mr. Bragg had been so long abusing the Democracy, when running on the Republican ticket for Congress and other offices, that, like the old harper whose harp refused to sing of aught but love, his mouth refused to give out anything but abuse of the Democracy. [Laughter.] The South had ninety-four Democrats on the floor while the North had only sixty three, and if Southern Democrats were parted from their brethren of the North, the latter would be controlled by Republicans and no one could tell what would become of them. [Laughter.] The Democrats of the South were Democrats of principle. If they had only been influenced by "loaves and fishes" they could have sold out long ago to the Republicans. [Laughter.]

The hour having expired Mr. MARTIN, who has charge of the bill moved the previous question.

Mr. CONGER desired to have the time for debate extended, but Mr. Martin insisted on the previous question but it was not seconded and the bill went over till the next morning hour.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL CONSIDERED.

The army reorganization bill was called up but the House refused by a vote of—yeas, 77; nays, 112, to consider that bill and went into Committee of the Whole on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. HEWITT (N. Y.) having charge of the bill explained its provisions. It appropriated $26,747,300 as against the estimate of $29,045,000 and the appropriation last year of $25,778,187. The reduction in the army appropriation the last three years amounted to $8,000,000. They had been reduced to the minimum, and if any saving was to be effected hereafter it must be by the process of reorganization and reconstruction. Reorganization could be made so as not to impair its efficiency with an annual saving of $8,400,000. Two great questions had been presented to the Forty-fourth Congress. The first had been when the House had agreed to the settlement of the present difficulty and had loyally held to its engagement. The second great question was in regard to the Army Appropriation bill in which the clause known as the *posse comitatus* clause had been inserted. That bill had failed of passing because the House had refused to yield. To have done so, would have been a base surrender of the right of the people to the government of the army. To give the President complete control over the army would be to convert the government into a centralized dispotism. During the extra session he had thought it would be a mistake to attempt any reorganization or reduction, and the bill had been brought into the House without any reduction or without any assertion of the right of the President to control the army. That had been done purposely and the bill passed, and with it had passed forever, he hoped, the wreck which had surrounded the late Presidential campaign. In the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress, the bill had come from the Appropriation Committee without the *posse comitatus* clause, the committee preferring to make a fight on the ground of economy, but the question of money and the question of reorganization were utterly insignificant as compared with the provision offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Knott) and adopted by the House forbidding the interference of the army in elections. Should that provision be repealed, not a vote would ever be cast on either side of the House for the repeal of that measure.

Mr. MCCOOK—I will vote for it.

Mr. HEWITT hoped the gentleman would live long enough to devote himself to the study of the undermost principle on which the fabric of constitutional law had been built. Repeal the provision—never. Define it—yes. The provision might be too broad. It might impede the proper action of the Government and it might become necessary to define it.

In conclusion Mr. Hewitt stated his intention of offering an amendment repealing that section of the law of 1865 which allows the army to preserve the peace at the polls, and he hoped both sides of the House would agree in expunging it from the statute books and not allow it to remain a blot on American freedom.

Mr. BANNING spoke in favor of the army reorganization bill. He would offer that bill as an amendment to the appropriation bill. The army to-day was a ridiculous organization. Most of the companies of infantry did not contain more than a corporal's guard. The bill was approved by line officers and by many of the staff officers.

He sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read a number of letters from officers of the army favoring the passage of the bill. If the bill were defeated, it would be defeated in the interest of the staff. It would be defeated in opposition to the army commission, in opposition to the recommendations of all officers of the line, and it would be defeated for the purpose of taking care of those gentlemen of the staff who lived in comfortable houses, give good dinners and never did any service.

Mr. WHITE denied that those who favored the bill were unfriendly to the army or hostile to those men who had fought for the Union.

Mr. DIBRELL spoke in support of the reorganization bill, which was then read by sections, but before any action was taken the Committee rose.

Mr. BURDICK submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire what legislation is necessary to enable the Treasury to collect the amount of direct tax remaining unpaid and due from various States. Referred.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE OLD WORLD.

Glasgow Bank Swindling Directors Sentenced.

THE BANK WRECKERS.

THE SENTENCE OF THE GLASGOW BANK OFFICIALS.

EDINBURGH, February 1.—The High Court of Justiciary to-day passed sentence upon the Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank. Robert Sumner Stronach and Lewis Potter, convicted of fraud, theft and embezzlement, were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. The five other directors, John Stewart, Robert Salmond, William Taylor, Henry Inglis and John Innes Wright, convicted of uttering false abstracts of balance sheets, were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

THE LENIENCY OF THE SENTENCES.

LONDON, February 1.—A dispatch from Edinburgh published in the evening edition of the *Standard* says:

"The sentences imposed upon the Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank created considerable surprise on account of their leniency. Lord Justice Moncrieff, the presiding Judge, in passing the judgment of the Court, said they considered the circumstance that the prisoners had not falsified the accounts for their own personal benefit, but in the mistaken idea that it was for the public good."

THE TRIAL AND THE CRIME.

The trial of the Glasgow bank wreckers began on the 20th inst. at Edinburgh, in the High Court of Judiciary, before Lord Moncrieff, the Lord Justice Clerk, assisted by Lords Commissioners Muir and Craighead. The charges against them were fraud, theft and embezzlement, the indictment, which would fill about two pages of THE POST, containing seventeen different and distinct counts. The number of witnesses called for the prosecution was 156. The Secretary of the concern, Charles Samuel Leresche, turned Queen's evidence on New Year's eve, and thereby secured his release from custody. The trial ended on Friday, and resulted in the conviction of two of the Directors—Lewis Potter and Robert Sumner Stronach—on the charges of fraud and theft, while the other Directors were found guilty of uttering false abstracts of balance sheets. Robert S. Stronach, one of the Directors, was the manager of the concern. He is fifty-two years of age. He had long been in the service of the bank; became assistant to his brother, the former manager, in 1870, and when Mr. Alexander Stronach died suddenly in 1876 succeeded him, purchasing £900 of stock to qualify himself as a Director. Lewis Potter, the other Director who has been found most involved in the gross mismanagement of the bank, is seventy-two years of age. He was one of the three new Directors who were introduced into the bank after the crisis of 1857. He was the head of the great house of Potter, Wilson & Co., ship-owners and Australian merchants, and of the firm of Lewis, Potter & Co., who own a fleet of Glasgow, Liverpool and Dublin steamers. In the time of the exodus to Australia his firm despatched vessels fortnightly to Melbourne. He was a leader among the Free Church men, and built in 1873—with the bank's money—the Burnbank Free Church. He held £1,200 of stock, and obtained from the bank about £180,000. His wife has an estate of some £50,000, saved from his allowance to her or acquired by investments with funds furnished by him. From the bank he drew £260,000 on blank drafts by Holmes, Whyte & Co. of Melbourne; these forms he had engraved in Glasgow, sent to Australia to be signed in blank and returned to him in books of fifty, to be used at will. Oddly enough, on the Sunday before the crash Mr. Potter had the privilege of attending church and singing, to the ominous tune of "Duke Street," the paraphrase, "The hour of my departure's come." The other Directors, who have been convicted on the minor charge of uttering false abstracts of balance sheets, are William Taylor, aged sixty-six, who was a grain merchant and belonged to the firm of Henry Taylor & Sons; John Innes Wright, aged sixty-eight, the head of the firm of John Innes Wright & Co., an East India house of long and high standing; Robert Salmond, aged seventy-four, who had been in the service of the bank all his life and was its Manager in 1857, at the time of its temporary suspension; and Henry Inglis, senior partner in the Edinburgh firm of H. & W. Inglis, and one of the most prominent Masons in Scotland, as well as a poet of considerable repute. All these men richly deserve their fate. In addition to the enormous losses directly entailed by the failure of the bank, the institution dragged down with it 150 firms or traders in Glasgow, and the west of Scotland, with liabilities of £25,000,000. Since the 1st of October the value of the capital of the Scotch banks has decreased from £24,000,000 to £19,000,000. Two hundred and ten cases, in twenty groups, have come before the Courts as to resignations of trusteeship, liabilities of married shareholders, representatives of trustees who died before the stoppage, trustees who never accepted office, and so on.

AMERICAN CATTLE.

THEIR IMPORTATION INTO CANADA PROHIBITED.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The Government has passed an order in Council prohibiting the importation of American cattle into Canada.

LONDON, February 1.—A serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia has occurred among the cattle at Hull.

Considerable excitement prevails among farmers and dealers in beef respecting the existence of a cattle plague in the United States. Reports respecting the extent of the disease and its character are conflicting. In answer to private dispatches sent from London and Liverpool, a statement has been received that the disease, if it existed at all in the United States, was of such a light character, and confined to such narrow limits, that the facts were scarcely known to any one. But official reports from Washington, and from the British Consul at New York are understood to convey the impression that the disease is of a very grave character, and the importation of live cattle from the United States should be immediately and completely forbidden.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

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DIVORCES without publicity in various Courts. Success guaranteed Advice FREE. MONRO ADAMS, Attorney, 194 Broadway, New York ja25:84:W1m W&S

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's

Ready Relief

IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever an' argue and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases,

THE HALTER AND BOWIE.

Thrilling Escape of a Tennesseean From Clutches of Judge Lynch.

Heddy Swayze of Fentress county, Tennessee, who had made his escape from a mob at a point five miles from Barren Springs, in that county, on Saturday morning last. To a Cincinnati *Enquirer* reporter he told the story in this fashion:

"Yes; sir; I live in Fentress county, Tennessee, and certain people there have tried for a year or two to implicate me in moonshining and other mean doings there, and in my attempts to resent the lies it was necessary for me to kill one man. On Saturday morning last, a party of five masked men came to my home before daylight and called me out. I got up, slipped my bowie knife into my boot leg, and went out into the yard, when one of the men said: 'Heddy, you are charged with committing rape on Sue Brown, and we have come to settle with your for it.' I told the man I had never heard of any body by the name of Sue Brown and was not guilty of the offense; but they insisted that I was, and quicker than I can tell it, two of the party seized me by the arms and started me off to the side of a hill in sight of my own house, and here they made an attempt to secure me with ropes. One of the party knelt down and proceeded to tie my feet, while another searched me, and two of the others were engaged fixing a rope over the limb of a tree to hang me. Seeing that they evidently meant business, I reached down into my boot-leg, got my knife, and, after cutting the rope from about my feet, quickly plunged the blade into the side of the neck of the man who was doing the tying. He fell over on his side and I never saw him afte ward. I then started to run, when one of the men engaged fixing the rope upon the tree seized me, and I thereupon cut him down with a single swing of my right arm, and then I felt somewhat relieved. Just at this point, however, I heard the click of two pistols, and almost at the same time the hammers of both fell, one firing and the other missing. I then got hold of a club and felled the man whose pistol fired, and then I made my escape; and here I am now, going to my brother's in Taylor county, Ky."

"Do you think they really intended to hang you?"

"Yes, sir; there can be no mistake of it, and, when my wife started out, after the pistol shot was fired, somebody fired at her and I heard her scream, and don't know now whether she is hurt or not. I have had a rough time of it since I left home. Have traveled every way, and over the worst roads I ever saw.

"Did you kill either of the men on Saturday morning?"

"I can not tell. The wound that I gave the man that tied me I think will prove fatal, for she went in up to here," (here he showed the knife, a large, rough, 10-inch blade, old-fashioned bowie, and described the wound as penetrating parallel with the main arteries of the neck, on the left side.)

Swayze is a tall, rough-looking man, with dark, sandy hair, and his nose is large and inclined to be twisted to the right. There were two men with him who seemed to understand his troubles and to be accompanying him to see fair play, in case he was interfered with in any way.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Depression of Trade in Consequence of the Disease.

TORONTO, February 5.—The cattle trade with England is at a standstill. The decision of the British Government as to scheduling the United States as an infected country is looked for with anxiety. Should the decision be favorable to the States, the Canadians government will have to undo what they have done in prohibiting for the space of three months the importation of American cattle into Canada or their passage through any part of the Dominion. If this is not done the effect will be to send all the trade to the United States during that period.

LONDON, February 5.—The cattle dealers are trying to arrange for the slaughter of cattle at the point of debarkation.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—A dispatch from Chicago to the Commissioner of Agriculture, declaring the non-existence of the cattle disease in the West, was yesterday forwarded to the Secretary of State and to day Secretary Evarts had a copy of the same sent to the British Minister.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—At a meeting of the Privy Council notice was read that permission to land cattle at Liverpool docks will be withdrawn March 1st, unless provision is made for their slaughter on the quay.

THE REFORM MACHINE.

An Incident of Conkling's "Great Effort" in the Senate.

[N. Y. Tribune Special.]

Mr. Conkling then began one of his most sarcastic and cutting speeches, sparing no body who is connected with the administration, but charging home upon them all with all the eloquence and bitterness of which he is so capable.

In the midst of this speech the Senator from New York took from his pocket a large bundle of letters addressed to General Arthur while he was Collector, by different persons whose relations to the administration are, or were, more or less intimate, asking for the appointment of persons in the New York Custom House, for various reasons given. Among the writers of these letters were Secretary McCrary, Governor McCormick, when he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Rodgers, the President's private secretary, and others.

The scene in the Senate during the reading of these letters was a most remarkable one. None such has been witnessed there for years. Mr Conkling read one letter asking that a Mr. Bradley be provided for in the New York Custom House because he was a son of Mr. Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court.

"Son of whom?" shouted some Senator.

"Son of Justice Bradley," replied Mr. Conkling in a very loud voice.

"What Justice Bradley is that?" asked another Senator.

"Why, Justice Bradley, of the Electoral Commission," said Mr. Conkling, "and of the Supreme Court of the United States."

"Oh, ho!" shouted a third Senator, "then they wanted to provide for him did they?"

A similar scene occurred when another letter was read asking for the appointment of John O. Howard of Ohio, "who had written a life of President Hayes."

"Whose life is that which he wrote?" shouted a Senator, with his hand at his ear.

"Life of the President, President Hayes," responded Mr. Conkling, with some other remarks which were not complimentary to the head of the administration.

And then there were exclamations of mock surprise and loud laughter in the Senate. One letter asked for the appointment of a man because he was the writer's wife's sister's son. Altogether the exhibition which Mr. Conkling made of the practice of the administration in civil service reform was a very humiliating one.

The Crowning Discovery.

All the "phones" of this phonetic age are surpassed in practical benefit to mankind, by the discovery of Allan's Anti-Fat, the great and only known remedy for obesity, or corpulency. It produces no weakness or other unpleasant or injurious effect, its action being simply confined to regulating digestion, and preventing an undue assimilation of the carbonaceous, or flesh producing, elements of the food. Sold by drnggists.

ELLSWORTH, Kan., July 13th, 1878.

BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me seven pounds in one week.

Yours respectfully, MRS. TAYLOR.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.	34⅞	35	9,884
Reading	12⅝	12¾	830
Pitts., Titus. & Buf.	5	5¼	400
Lehigh Valley	35⅜	35¾	300
United Cos. of N. J.	135½	135¾	....
Central Trans.	44	46	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s.	112	112¼	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	103	103¼	....

LATER—Pennsylvania R. R. has sold on the street since the close of the Board as low as 34⅜ on the rumor that the decision in the C. C. & I. C. case had been adverse to the P. R. R.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Governments steady. Railroad bonds generally strong. State securities dull. Louisiana consols 2½ lower.

The stock market was irregular again to-day but the tendency was toward lower prices. In early dealings the most important changes was an advance of 3 per cent. in Ohio and Mississippi preferred, 2 per cent. in Pacific Mail and 1½ per cent. in Hannibal and St. Jo preferred. The general list fluctuated between a radius of ¼@1 per cent. Toward the close speculation became weak in tone and prices declined ¼@1¼ from the highest point, St. Paul, Lake Shore, Northwest, Hannibal & St. Jce and coal shares leading the decline. The demand for investment shares was more pronounced than for several days, the features being Harlem, Rock Island, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, New York Central and Chicago & Alton preferred.

Transactions aggregated 161,000 shares, of which 26,000 were Erie, 15,000 Lake Shore, 1,000 Northwest common, 10,000 preferred, 22,000 St. Paul common, 5,700 preferred, 8,000 Lackawanna, 6,400 New Jersey Central, 18 000 Western Union 5,600 Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 2,500 Wabash, 8,700 Ohios, 1,600 C. C. C. & I., 2,000 Delaware & Hudson, 2,700 St. Josephs, 2,400 Michigan Central, 5,400 Pacific Mail and 2,000 St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern.

Close—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange on banker's bills firm at 485¼; sight exchange on New York 488.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	106¼	New 4 per cts.	100
5-20s '67, new	102¼	10-40s	102¾
5-20s '68	102¾	10-40s coup	105¼
New 5s	104¾	Currency 6s	121
New 4½s	106½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	38	Virginia, old	26
Tennessee, new	25	Missouri 6s	105½
Virginia, new	26		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	99½	C., C., C. & I.	42⅜
Quicksilver	13	N. J. Central	41¼
Do. pref.	32	Rock Island	126½
Pacific Mail	12½	St. Paul	39⅜
Mariposa	1	Do. pref.	81⅜
Do. pref.	1⅜	Wabash	22
Adams Ex.	106	Ft. Wayne	105
Fargo Ex.	97½	Terre Haute	1½
American Ex.	48½	Do. pref.	11
U. S. Express.	47¾	C. & A.	84½
N. Y. Central	115¾	Do. pref.	108
Erie	24¾	O. & M.	10⅜
Do. pref.	48	Del. & Lack.	50
Harlem	147	A. & P. Tel.	37½
Michigan C'l	87¼	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	126	B. & Q.	116¾
Union Pacific	63¼	H. & St. Joe.	15½
Lake Shore	70⅞	Do. pref.	38½
Illinois Central	86½	Cent. Pacific	107⅝
C. & P.	93½	Union	107½
N W C.	60⅝	Land Grants	111¾
Do. pref.	84½	Sinking Fund	109½

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 5.—Consols for money 96 3-16; for account, 96¼. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 89; Pennsylvania Central 36½; Reading 12¾; Erie 25¼; preferred 48. United States bonds—5-20's of '67, 104; 10-40's 107¼; new 5's, 106¾; 4½'s, 109. Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent., being ⅛ below Bank of England. Linseed oil, 24s 15d@25s.

PARIS, February 5.—Rentes, 113f 2½c.

ANTWERP, February 5.—Refined petroleum, 24f.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—Cotton easier at 6 1-16@6⅝d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,500 bales. Pork, 45s. Fine American cheese, 48s.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, February 4.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The deliveries of English wheat during the past fortnight were fully in average of the past ten years. Recent deliveries of barley have been equal to the full average for the season, but considerably less than the quantities sold a year ago. Free barley was a good deal higher than now, but it was chiefly owing to its superiority. Fine barley with a good color is exceptionally scarce this year and large sales of poor stuff seriously depress the average for best lots of malting barley. The price obtainable now is even higher than the rates current a year ago. Oats in the country are cheaper than at any time since 1870. Imported oats have never been so cheap as to-day. Of Russian and Indian wheat there is only a small quantity afloat at present. The rigorous weather experienced in England appears to have been felt throughout Europe. The Baltic Sea and Danish Sound are blocked with ice. The temperature is very low throughout England, Russia, Germany and the Netherlands. In France the fall of snow has been heavier than England, while even the Mediterranean coast has been invaded by cold. The Danube is frozen and the harbor of Galatz is closed to navigation, while along the Black Sea coasts ice is gathered in formidable quantity. The harbor of Odessa is closed. American visible supply keeps very large. Of wheat 2,450,000 quarters are stored at the principal grain centres. Quantities both of wheat and maize are nearly double the quantities in the granary year ago.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, February 5, 1879.

Trade among produce and commission merchants is only fair, and most dealers complain both of the paucity of transactions and small margin of profits. An improvement is looked for in the majority of branches by most merchants.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Arrivals of choice butter are not large and what does come sells readily. The poor qualities are in such large stock that they are a drug in the market. Fresh eggs are still very scarce and many transactions are made at even above our high quotations as quite a number of merchants have none on hand. Good potatoes are scarce and prices firm.

APPLES—Choice, $2 00@2 25; prime, $1 50@2 00; small and inferior, $1 00@1 25.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 40@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 65@1 70; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 16@18c; choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades, 8@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@12c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8@8½c; jobbing, 8½@9c, wholesale; New York Goshen 9@9½c.

CIDER—Choice, $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; crab apple, $7 00@8 00.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 5@6c.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, ₱ bushel, $2 25@2 50; do ₱ bbl, $6 00@7 00; Sackett, Bell & Boyle, ₱ bbl, $9 00@9 50.

DRESSED HOGS—₱ cwt. $3 75@4 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 34@36c ₱ dozen; pickled, 24@27c.

HOMINY—$2 85 ₱ bbl.; $3 00 ₱ bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, 15@18c; Domestic, 15@16c; Strained, 10@12c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel; Shellbarks, $1 75@2 00; Walnuts, 40@50c.

ONIONS—$1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Peachblows, 75@80c ₱ bushel; Peerless and Early Rose, 70@75c. Sweets—Jerseys, $3 00; Southern $1 50@1 75; Baltimores, $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, ₱ lb., 10@11c; Ducks, 11@12c; Turkeys, 12@13c; Geese, 7@8c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $3 75@4 00; Timothy, $1 30@1 40; Mammoth Clover seed, $4 50@5 00; Flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

In the grain market transactions in wheat are light. Both corn and oats are in large supply and prices are weak in consequence. Flour is still coming in freely but the demand keeps up well and a good business is doing.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime to choice red winter, 97@98c; medium do., 93@95c.

Corn—Shelled, 35@37c; ear, 38@40c.

Oats—Prime white, 25@27c; mixed 24@26c.

Barley—Spring 65@90c; fall 95c@$1 05.

Rye—55@58c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $4 50@4 75; Minnesota extra $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 00@5 25; prime red winter do. $4 75@5 00; fancy St. Louis $5 75@7 25; fancy patents $7 25@8 25; rye $3 25@3 50; buckwheat $2 25@2 50 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel; $2 50 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $8 00@11 00 ₱ ton; prime baled, $10 00@11 00; prairie $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $11 50@12 00; middlings, coarse, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market is moderately active, with prices firm. The provision market is improving and we may look for larger transactions.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 19c; choice Rio, 18c; prime Rio, 17c; good Rio, 14c; ordinary Rio, 12¼c; Java, in bulk, 25@27c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 17@19c; Rio, in bulk, 16@18c; Java, in papers, 29@3c; Java, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8¾c; Prairie B, 8c; extra white C, 7¾c; refined yellows, 6¾@7¼c; molasses do. 6½@7c; New Orleans, 6@7c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 9¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 42c; prime maple, flavored, 38c; choice sugar syrup, 40c; prime sugar syrup, 44c; good sugar syrup, 35c; good molasses syrup, 30c; black molasses, 25c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses, 35@36c; choice New Orleans molasses 37@38c; fair, 33@34c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25@$1 60; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 45c; allspice, 10@20c; cassia, 18@32c; nutmegs, $1 00@1 05; pepper, 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7c; good, 6¼c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs, 3¾@4c; do. assorted papers, 5¼c; do. assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 6¼@8c; corn starch, 7¼@8¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 11¾c; stearine, 10c; mould, 10¾c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, small, 8¼c; do. medium, 8c; do. large, 7¾c; extra s. c. shoulders, 5¾c; breakfast bacon, 7c; bacon shoulders, 4¾c; do. clear rib sides, 5¾c; do. clear sides, 6c; ham sausage, 6¼c; mess pork (heavy), per bbl., $10@10 50; family do. (made from light pigs), per bbl., $10 50@11 00; extra leaf lard (kettle rendered), in tierces, 6¾c; do refined in tierces, 7c; do. do. in half bbls, 7¼c; do. do. in buckets, 8c; do. in 3-lb pails, 9¼c; do. in 5-lb pails, 9¼c; do. in 6-lb pails, 9c; dried beef, 11¾c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 60; do. in half bbls, $3 00.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans, ₱ dox, $1 00@1 25; raspberries, do. $1 30; strawberries, do, $1 05@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 10; peaches, 3-lb cans ₱ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00@1 10; corn, do, $1 10@1 45. Pickles, bbls, $6 50; half do, $3 75.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $30 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $18 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $11 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; splitshore do, $6 50; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 75; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@2 15; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do. $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $5 00; boneless hake, $3 50; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 30c; scaled herrings, 35c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '78.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained) 48@50c; No. 1 do, 45@47c; No. 2 do. 40@42c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c. Benzine 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 80; London layers, $1 90@2; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 50 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12½c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 4½@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 6c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 49c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 15c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@20c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ case, $5 00@6 00. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country; 5½@6¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c, granulated smoking, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, February 5, 1879.

The markets continue quiet with nothing new to report.

CRUDE.

United, 98¾c; shipment, $1 18¾.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9¼c; New York, 9¾c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 95c; city, $1 05.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, FEBRUARY 5.—Cotton quiet at 9½@9¾c; futures firm. Flour steady; receipts, 18,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $3 15@3 50; common to good $3 67½@3 90; good to choice $3 95@4 50; extra Ohio $3 75@5 00; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; St. Louis $3 80@5 75; Minnesota patent process $5 50@8 00. Wheat dull; receipts, 101,300 bushels; rejected spring 74½@79c; No. 3 spring 91@93c; No. 2 do $1 03@1 03½; ungraded do 84c@$1 00; ungraded red 98c@$1 00; No. 3 do. $1 04½@1 05; No. 2 do $1 08¾@1 09¼; No. 1 do $1 09¼@1 09½; ungraded amber $1 04@1 11; No. 2 amber $1 07½@1 08; No. 2 white $1 07½@1 07¾; No. 1 do. sales, 22,000 bushels at $1 09@1 09½; extra do. sales 400 bushels at $1 10. Rye dull. Barley demand active. Malt nominally unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; receipts, 126,000 bushels; ungraded 46@47½c; No. 3, 43@43½c; steamer, 45@45¼c; No. 2 47½c; new 46¼@46½c. Oats firm and unchanged; receipts 28,000 bushels. Hay steady and in fair demand; shipping 40@45c. Hops nominally unchanged. Coffee steady and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged; refining, fair to good, 6¾@6¾c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice nominally unchanged. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined, 9¾c; crude, 8¼@9c; United 98¾c. Tallow steady at 6¾c. Rosin firm at 41@42½c. Eggs firm; western 33@34c. Turpentine steady at 30c. Pork dull; mess $8 90 old; new $10 37½. Beef dull and unchanged. Cutmeats quiet and firm; long clear $5 12½; short clear $5 25@5 31¼. Lard quiet; prime steam $6 80. Butter quiet and steady; western 17@30c. Cheese nominally unchanged; western 2@8¾c. Whisky firmer $1 07.

Metals—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; Ingot Lake $15 50. Pig iron dull; Scotch $22 50@24 00. Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut, $2 10@2 25; clinch $4 25@5 25. Leather quiet and unchanged; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 19@21c. Wool quiet and steady; domestic fleece 15½@40c; pulled 17@36c; unwashed 10@25c; Texas 13@23c.

Chicago—FEBRUARY 5.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and generally higher; opened strong and higher and closed at inside prices; 88@90c for red winter; No. 2 Chicago spring 86½@86¾c cash; 87¼@87¾c March; 88¾c April; No. 3 72c; rejected 57c. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher at 31¼@31¾c cash; 31¾@31¾c March; 32@32½c April; 35¾@35¾c May; rejected 28c. Oats strong and higher at 21½@21¾c cash; 21¾c March; 22c April; 24¾c May; rejected 18c. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley quiet but firm 79@80c. Flaxseed firm and unchanged. Pork unsettled, opened strong and higher and closed at inside prices at $9 55@9 57½ cash; $9 62½@9 65 March; $9 75@9 77½ April; sales $9 72½@9 90 April. Lard active, firm and higher at $6 52½ cash; $6 57½@6 60 March; $6 67½@6 70 April. Bulkmeats firm and unchanged. Dressed hogs demand light but holders firm and higher at $4 12½@4 25. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 101,100 bushels; corn, 113,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 53,000 bushels; corn, 51,000 bushels; oats, 23,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, 6,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat in good demand and prices a shade higher and advanced ¼c. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firmer but not quotably higher. Provisions steady and unchanged.

New Orleans—FEBRUARY 5.—Cotton—demand active; middling 9¼c; low middling 8¾c; good ordinary 8¾c; net receipts, 8,743 bales; gross 10,566 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,202 bales; sales 9,000 bales; last evening 3,000 bales; stock 373,034 Flour—demand fair and market firm; superfine $3 25; XX $3 75; XXX $4 00@4 37½; high grades $4 75@5 50. Corn in good demand at full prices; white 45@46c; mixed 47c. Oats—demand fair and market firm at 33@35c. Cornmeal dull; old $1 90; new $1 95@2 00. Hay quiet and firm; ordinary $11 00@12 00; prime $13 00@15 00. Pork scarce and firm; old held at $9 50; new $10 50. Lard quiet and firm; tierce $6 25@6 87½; kegs $6 75@7 00. Bulkmeats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, 3¾c; packed 3¾@4c; clear rib 4½c, clear 4¾c. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders old 3c; new quoted at 3¾c; clear rib 5¾c; clear 6c. Sugar cured hams scarce and wanted at 7½@8¾c, as in size. Whisky steady; Louisiana rectified 90c; proof $1 00; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee steady and in good demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 11@16½c. Sugar quiet; inferior to good common 4¾@5c; common to good common 5¼@5⅝c; yellow clarified 6¾@7¼c. Molasses firm; common 19@21c; fair 22@23c; centrifugal 18@26c. Rice in good demand at full prices; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5¾@6½c. Bran quiet; quoted at 72½c. Sight exchange on New York ⅛ per cent. discount; sterling 485½.

Philadelphia—FEBRUARY 5—Flour steady; superfine $2 25@2 75; extra $3 00@3 50; Ohio and Indiana family $4 75@5 50; St. Louis $5 75@7 50. Rye flour—$2 75. Wheat strong; No. 2 red, $1 04¾@1 05½; amber $1 06 asked; white $1 06@1 6¼. Corn firm; yellow 44¼@44¾c; mixed 44@44½. Oats firm; white 29@30c; western mixed 28@29c. Rye quiet and firm; western 52@53c. Provisions dull. Pork $10 50. Beef—India mess $17 75@18 25. Smoked hams 8@9c; pickled 7@7¼c. Lard—prime steam $6 75@7 00. Butter dull; New York and Bradford county, Pa, extras 21@23c; Western Reserve 10@18c. Eggs firm; western 29c. Cheese firm; western 8¼@8½c. Petroleum steady; refined 9¾@9½c; crude 8¼@8¾c. Whisky dull; western $1 09. Receipts—Flour, 4,600 barrels; wheat, 43,000 bushels; corn, 26,000 bushels; oats, 4,800 bushels; rye, 4,500 bushels.

Milwaukee—FEBRUARY 5.—Flour quiet, but held firmly. Wheat steady; opened and advanced ¾c and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 97c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 94c; No. 2 Milwaukee 87¾c; February, 87¼c; March, 88¾c; April, 89¾c; May, 93¾c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 72¼@72¾c; No. 4, 63½@65½c; rejected 53¾@54¾c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 30c. Oats stronger and in good demand; No. 2, 20c. Rye scarce and wanted; No. 1, 43c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring easier; fresh 75c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet at $9 60. Lard—prime steam, $6 55. Live hogs firm and in good demand at $3 30@3 60; dressed hogs inactive at $4 12½. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 37,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 17,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—FEBRUARY 5.—Cotton steady with a fair demand at 9c. Flour quiet but firm. Wheat quiet; red and amber 90@94c. Corn quiet but firm at 34@35c. Oats steady at 23½@26c. Rye dull at 51@52c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork quiet but firm; jobbing at $9 75@10 00. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; steam $6 45. Bulkmeats in good demand; light offerings; shoulders $3 50 cash; $3 65 seller May; short rib $4 67½ asked cash; sales at $4 80 buyer March; $4 87½ seller May; short clear nominally $4 87½. Bacon scarce and firm at $4 00, $5 25@5 50. Whisky steady at $1 02. Linseed oil steady at 63c.

Boston—FEBRUARY 5.—Flour quiet; superfine western, $3 00@3 25; common extras, $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin do, $4 00@4 50; Minnesota, $4 25@5 50; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, $4 75@5 25; Illinois and Indiana, $5 00@6 00; St. Louis, $5 25@6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats, $6 50@8 25; winter wheats, $6 00@7 50. Corn in good demand; mixed and yellow, 49½@52c. Oats scarce; No. 1 and extra white, 38@39c; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 32½@33c. Rye, 60c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; corn, 46,000 bushels; wheat, 23,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,800 barrels.

Louisville—FEBRUARY 5.—Cotton firm at 9c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firmer; red 94c; amber and white 96c. Corn steady with a fair demand; white 34c; mixed 33c. Oats—white 26c; mixed 25c. Rye steady at 50c. Hay $9 00@10 50. Pork steady at $10 00. Lard—demand fair and market firm; choice leaf tierce $7 00; do keg $8 00. Bulkmeats firmer at 3½c, 4¼c, 4⅞@5c. Bacon scarce and firm at 4½c, 5¼@5½c; sugar cured hams 8@9c. Whisky steady at $1 02.

Toledo—FEBRUARY 5.—Wheat steady; extra white Michigan 95½c; amber spot 94½c; March 96¼c; April 98¼c; No. 2 amber Michigan 91c; No. 2 red winter spot 95c; No 3 red 91½c; western amber 93¼c; No. 2 do Illinois 99c. Corn firm; high mixed seller May 36¾c; No. 2 white 34c. Oats inactive. Hogs quiet; all weights $4 10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, February 5, 1879.

Central Stock Yards, East End.

CATTLE.

The daily supply of cattle since our last report has been light, and mostly common in point of quality. The attendance of buyers was only fair and the market steady with no improvement in prices. The ruling quotations are as follows: Prime shipping cattle, $4 75@5 00; common to fair, $4 00@4 50; stockers, $2 50@3 25; bulls and fat cows, $2 50@3 50.

SHEEP.

The market has been moderately active until ye-terday, when the arrivals were larger than any time since our last report. Prices, however, remained unchanged. Yesterday one car extra Ohios 140 lbs were sold at $5 25; 1 do prime 132 lbs, $5 25; 59 head good Washington county 127 lbs, $5 30; 80 do fair, 89 lbs, $4 10.

HOGS.

From Thursday until Saturday of last week the supply was light at our last quotations. Thus far this week the run was even smaller, and the market was firm at an advance of 10@15c per cwt. Sales were made yesterday at $3 75@4 05 for Yorkers, and $4 10@4 25 for Philadelphia hogs.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, February 3, 1879.

CATTLE.

The supply to-day was about as large as last Monday. The market opened up slow, dragged all the way through and closed with a number unsold; butchers bought very sparingly, owing to the fact that holders, particularly of Chicago bought cattle, had to pay an advance at source of supply, demanded an advance commensurate with the increased cost, determined if they could not obtain it, to keep their cattle and send them over to East Liberty. Thus while the market was slow prices were firm. Sales were made at 5@5¼c for good to prime; and 4@4¼c for common to fair. Bulls and fat cows still quoted at 2¾@3½c. Veals in rather better demand, but unchanged; ranging from 4 to 5c. Fresh cows continue dull; quotable at $25@45 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There were 165 on sale to-day against 205 last Monday; market active; all sold early in the day, and that, too, at full prices, say 4@5c ₱ lb.

HOGS.

Prices were again high to-day, the effect of which was to curtail the demand, as butchers did not like to pay the advance. Sales were made in a retail way at 4@4¾c, gross, according to the quality.

CATTLE EXPORTATION.

Considerable excitement has prevailed among the American cattle exporters for some time past, owing to the announcement that the English Government had under consideration the desirability of temporarily prohibiting the landing of American live stock at any of the ports of Great Britain. This action, it was reported, was based on the statements that a cargo of cattle which arrived at Liverpool from Portland, Maine, on the steamship Ontario, were found to be sick with pleuro-pneumonia. Several shipments of cattle have been received and landed at Liverpool since the rumor has been circulated, and so far as can been ascertained there has been no embargo placed upon the business. The prospects are favorable for receiving the cargo of three hundred head of cattle that were shipped last week on board the American Line steamer, Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, and other shipments will follow regularly until official notice is received necessitating their discontinuance.

Chicago—FEBRUARY 5.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000 head; shipments, 9,500 head; market firm; choice heavy $3 70@4 00; light $3 55@3 75; mixed $3 30@3 65.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,600 head; shipments 2,100 head; market a shade higher; shipping, $4 00@5 50; butchers and other grades in good demand.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 1,700 head. Market steady at $3 00, 3 25@5 12½.

New York—FEBRUARY 5.—Beeves—Receipts for 2 days 2,430 head. Prices fully ¼c higher; market closed early, with a firm feeling. Very poor to very good steers 7¼@9¼c; prime and extra 9¾@10½c; fat bulls 3@4c live weight. Exporters took 350 head at 9¼@10¾c. Shipments yesterday and to-day 2,620 quarters and 167 head alive.

Sheep—Receipts 5,600 head. Market rather slow but moderately firm at 4¾@5¾c for common to prime; 5¾@6c for extra. Shipments for two days 600 carcasses, all dressed.

Swine—Receipts, 10,400 head for two days. Market firm for live at $4 20@4 5 for live.

St. Louis—FEBRUARY 5.—Cattle active and stronger; demand in excess of supply; export slow at $5 00@5 15; good to choice shipping $4 40@5 00; native butchers steers $2 75@4 00; cows and heifers $2 50@3 60; feeding steers $3 30@3 80; receipts 100 head; shipments 700 head.

Sheep active and demand in excess of supply; good to prime $3 65@3 90; choice to fancy $4 00@4 35; export grades $4 40@4 65; receipts 300 head; shipments, none.

Cincinnati—FEBRUARY 5.—Hogs—stronger; quality generally inferior; common $3 00@3 50; light $3 55@3 70; packing $3 75@3 95; butchers' $4 00@4 10. Receipts, 2,781 head; shipments, none

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—FEBRUARY 5.—W